

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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GUARANTEES FOR NONNUCLEAR STATES STRENGTHEN DETENTE

NOVOYE VREMYA Comment

LD131711Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--"The submission by the Soviet Union of the question on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states' for consideration by the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly is a further development and concretisation of the Soviet proposal that was made at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament," writes the NEW TIMES weekly [NOVOYE VREMYA]. The weekly notes that the USSR had taken into consideration the relevant provisions of the concluding document of the special session, in particular, the request voiced in it for persistent efforts to conclude effective agreements directed at preventing the use of nuclear weapons against those countries that do not possess such weapons. Account was also taken of the views of some non-nuclear states that it would be best to give such guarantees the form of a multi-lateral treaty.

"In the USSR's opinion this end would be served by the conclusion of an international convention, the parties to which would include states possessing nuclear weapons and prepared to give the necessary guarantees and also countries undertaking to retain their non-nuclear status."

"The conclusion of such an agreement would universally formalise in international law the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear countries. As to non-nuclear states, accession to the convention would give them obvious and very substantial advantages, the more so that nothing would be demanded of them but to observe their non-nuclear status," NEW TIMES stresses.

NEW TIMES expresses hope that states will study in all seriousness the Soviet Union's proposal on further measures to strengthen guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states. The adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of constructive decisions directed at the speediest implementation of this important proposal would undoubtedly contribute to lessening the danger of war and strengthening international detente, the magazine writes.

Soviet Delegate's Address

LD131244Y Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The new Soviet initiative for the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states is widely supported by the international community. It is seen here as a logical continuation of the Soviet Union's policy course which was set forth recently at the special General Assembly session on disarmament, namely that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to manufacture or acquire such weapons and which do not have such weapons in their territory.

Speaking in the special committee for the world conference on disarmament, to explain the Soviet Union's peace initiative, a Soviet delegate stressed that in pursuance of its programme of struggle for peace and international cooperation, which was adopted by the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet Union came up with a series of constructive initiatives at the special U.N. session and formulated a number of new concrete proposals. In its document submitted to UNO, "On Practical Ways to Stop the Arms Race," the Soviet Union put forward a realistic programme of concrete actions.

Meeting the desire of the non-nuclear countries to have from the nuclear states legal guarantees on non-use of nuclear weapons against them and wishing to put a decision of this question on a practical basis, the Soviet Union suggested including the agenda of the 33rd General Assembly session, as a matter of great importance and urgency, the item on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states and submitted a draft convention on this problem.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the belief, the Soviet delegate said, that states which refuse to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons and which do not allow them to be deployed in their territory, make a considerable contribution to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and thus reduce and eventually remove the risks of a nuclear war which could have devastating consequences for mankind. Such states have every right to have the necessary guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD REGULAR MEETING IN GENEVA

LD141250Y Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 14, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

SOVIET UN MISSION SCORES U.S. LAW ON DIPLOMATIC STATUS

LD141002Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 14 September--The USSR permanent UN Mission has sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim regarding the proposed new U.S. law regulating the immunities and privileges of foreign diplomatic missions in the United States, including UN missions. The note points out that the new law may lead to a serious limitation of those immunities and privileges.

Particular concern, the note says, is caused by the clauses which, in our view, are not in accordance with the obligations assumed by the United States under the 1961 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, and which also contradict the principles and norms of contemporary international law and generally accepted international practice with regard to persons given diplomatic immunities and privileges.

Specifically, this concerns the introduction of a new law on the judicial investigation of persons possessing diplomatic immunities and privileges. The clause requiring employees at missions to apply to U.S. courts to establish their diplomatic immunities and privileges and allowing local courts to decide if a given employee at a diplomatic mission has the relevant immunities and privileges is unprecedented in international practice.

The application of such clauses could cause serious friction in mutual relations between diplomatic missions and the authorities of the host country and thus between the corresponding states.

A similar note was sent to the chairman of the UN committee on relations with the host country--the USA, whose duty is to insure the security of the UN missions and their staff.

WEST'S 'BLACKMAIL METHODS' HINDER PROGRESS ON SEA LAW

LD131143Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[NOVGOSTI commentator Valeriy Begishev article: "The World Ocean: Dividing or Cooperating"]

[Text] The point of the discussions now underway in New York in the second part of the seventh session of the third UN Law of the Sea Conference (this cumbersome title alone indicates its protracted nature) can briefly be expressed in three words: dividing or cooperating. For a number of years the international community has been persistently seeking ways of resolving a problem that affects the sovereign rights and economic interests of the slightly more than 150 countries taking part in the conference.

The significance of this problem can easily be imagined if you remember that it involves almost three-fourths of the earth's surface, trade routes that carry two-thirds of world commodity exchange and a still virtually untouched storehouse of natural resources (it is believed that the floor of the Pacific Ocean alone conceals 43 billion tons of aluminum, 350 billion tons of manganese, 8 billion tons of copper, 15 billion tons of nickel as well as cobalt, coal, oil and much else). In addition, the role of the ocean as a food source, is constantly growing: The fish catch has doubled over the past 25 years.

The supporters of "division" (they include both developing countries and industrially developed capitalist countries, whose positions, incidentally, rarely coincide) would essentially like to make a considerable part of the ocean the "internal waters" of coastal states.

For instance, the conference reached a difficult compromise on the 200-mile economic zones that recognize the sovereign rights of a coastal state to resources and its wide-ranging authority to regulate scientific research. This required important concessions from other participants in the talks (including the socialist countries), which have traditionally fished in a number of regions covered by the zones and sent their research ships there. But there are delegations that insist on turning the economic zones de facto or even de jure into territorial waters. In this case over one-fifth of the ocean would belong to just 10 seaboard states. For instance, the United States could lay claim to 2.2 million square miles of sea (62 percent of its dry land territory), Australia to a little over 2 million square sea miles (68 percent of its dry land territory) and Canada to almost 1.4 million square miles (38 percent of its dry land).

Nor is the decision suggested by the delegations of these and certain other countries on the continental shelf at all fair. They would like to establish its outer border at depths of 3,500-4,000 meters. In this case the international seabed should be reduced by 30 million square kilometers!

Heated disputes are seething around the issue of the procedure for exploiting and prospecting the resources of the seabed beyond the continental shelf. A number of industrially developed capitalist states (primarily the United States) are seeking to insure priority for large-scale private corporations. The reason is no secret: These mainly transnational corporations have created six consortia for exploiting the resources of the seabed and have already, according to the British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES, spent \$200 million on preliminary research. Another version--handing over everything to the complete control of an international body that would create a special enterprise for this purpose--seems appealing to some countries. But it is highly probable that such a body, without the necessary technology and equipment, would very soon become captive to the same transnational corporations. Through it, they could completely control any activity (and not just oil extraction activity) on the ocean floor.

Many delegations are finding far more substantiated the position defending the principle of the "parallel" exploitation of the seabed both by an international body and in association with it, by states belonging to this body or by other authorized persons for which the states will be answerable.

Even this incomplete list shows the complexity of the questions under discussion and the range of viewpoints. Nonetheless, the conference is gradually advancing. This is the only way of avoiding anarchy, fraught with the danger of serious conflicts, in such an important area of international law. The results must not be swept away by a wave of one-sided decisions, but, unfortunately, dangerous trends have appeared. The laws adopted by the United States, the Common Market and certain other countries--in the absence of a definitive international accord--on the establishment of economic and fishing zones of up to 200 miles have, in the past, considerably complicated the situation. At the present session of the conference the U.S. delegation intends to lay down a new "trump card"--a bill approved by the House of Representatives on the extraction of minerals from the seabed. The Washington POST has already called it, in timely fashion, "a very useful lever for applying pressure."

Such methods, smacking of blackmail, like the provocative concepts advanced by the Peking representatives who have tried, for instance, to "close" the concept of the open sea, run counter to the true interests of the international community. The existing difficulties can be overcome--but only on a mutually acceptable basis.

AFRO-ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE AIMS AT IMPERIALISM

To Open in Addis Ababa

LD131536Y Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 13, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Yuriy Pichugin and Geliy Skobelev report: An international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction is opening in the Africa House here tomorrow.

It was not fortuitous that the conference will be held here, in the capital of Ethiopia, whose people are celebrating these days the 4th anniversary of their revolution. The choice of Addis Ababa as the venue of the conference is evidence of recognition and respect which the Ethiopian revolution has won among all the progressive and democratic forces of the world. It is here that international solidarity of the forces of peace and progress, which came to Ethiopia's assistance at an hour of trial, and the growing unity and cohesion of the peoples in face of unceasing machinations by international imperialism and reaction, were most vividly demonstrated in recent years.

Representatives of the international communist and working class movement, delegations of national and international organisations political parties, fighting for peace and social progress have come here for the forum from all continents in order to discuss problems now uppermost in the minds of all people of good will. The conference is to discuss the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, the problem of strengthening the unity of action and solidarity of the progressive forces of the world and exposure of new conspiracies of imperialism, which has chosen Africa and the Middle East as targets for its political and military subversive actions against progressive states and national liberation movements. A separate item on the agenda is that of strengthening solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and the people of socialist Ethiopia in their struggle for peace, territorial integrity and social and economic progress.

Recent developments show that imperialism often resorts to acts of aggression, blackmail and threats in an effort to hold back the world revolutionary process, to retain its influence and to safeguard the interests of international monopolies in different countries. Elements of this strategy are intensification of the arms race, development of new types of weapons, establishment of military blocs and support of the most reactionary regimes, all this representing a great danger to world peace and security. This danger is aggravated by the fact that the forces of world reaction are increasingly supported and helped by the present rulers of China, who--as Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, stressed here in his speech on the occasion of revolution day -are playing now a no less reactionary and unpopular role than imperialism.

Of special importance in face of this criminal collusion is the consolidation of all the peace-loving, progressive forces of the world and strengthening of the united front of the socialist countries and the workers' and national liberation movements.

The examples of Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and other independent countries show convincingly that guarantee of their security and success on the path of national development lies in alliance and broader friendly cooperation with the socialist countries.

USSR Delegation Head Comments

LD131756Y Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--The international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, scheduled to open in Addis Ababa on Thursday, will be another convincing testimony to the desire of these peoples for joint struggle for the vital interests and national rights, against imperialism, neocolonialism, reaction, racism and Zionism, said Fikryat Tabeyev, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy president of Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. He is heading the Soviet delegation, which has left for the Ethiopian capital.

At today's press conference in Moscow, Fikryat Tabeyev said that the conference would define the tasks of the democratic public in rendering effective support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples.

It is in African and Arab countries, whose peoples are closely connected by the historical ties of good-neighbourliness and traditional cooperation, that imperialism has been concentrating its dangerous subversive activities in recent years, said Fikryat Tabeyev.

The racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury and the ruling circles of Israel are filling the function of imperialism's strike force. Their aggressive potential is directed at suppressing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, millions of Africans in the republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, being actively utilised against the African and Arab nations.

The great-power hegemonistic course of the ruling circles of Peking is doing great damage to the cause of peace, detente, the national and social emancipation of the peoples, Fikryat Tabeyev said.

"The Soviet people have always been and remain consistent champions of the just national liberation struggle of the African and Arab peoples, have rendered and will continue to render all the required assistance and support for this struggle. The USSR firmly supports the struggle for international peace and security of the peoples, for detente, disarmament and for consolidating the political and economic independence of developing countries," Fikryat Tabeyev said.

Tanov Commentary

LD131856Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] There is comment by analyst Georgiy Tanov on the forthcoming Addis Ababa conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab nations against imperialism and reaction.

Organizations, political parties and national liberation movements of more than 100 countries will participate in the conference. "The Addis Ababa forum comes at a time when imperialist powers, above all the United States and former colonial masters, have been sparing no efforts to divide the African and Arab nations, set them against each other and kindle internecine wars in the region. The West is trying to reinforce the positions of its main counterrevolutionary bases, Israel and the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa, by creating puppet governments and a system of neocolonialist miniblocs. This is borne out by attempts to create punitive pan-African and Afro-Asian forces under the auspices of NATO, set up a military political grouping in central and west Africa and the Red Sea alliance.

"Imperialist interventions in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire, the encouragement of aggressive racist the racists against the frontline states in southern Africa show that the NATO powers have resorted to undisguised colonial methods of interference in the affairs of developing countries.

"Special danger arises from rapprochement between Imperialist circles and Peking immediately, [as heard] - an actually has become an ally of the most reactionary forces. Many participants in the forthcoming conference in Addis Ababa emphasized even in the past that the platform of anti-Sovietism and antisocialism on which the West and Peking stand constitutes a military and political springboard. It is directed not only against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, but to the same degree, against the forces of liberation and social progress."

It is no accident that the conference is being held in Addis Ababa and that it is being held to coincide with the fourth anniversary of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. The conference will demonstrate solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Ethiopian people and mark recognition of the contribution by Ethiopia to the cause of real independence in Africa and the Arab east.

FINAL PLENARY IFU SESSION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

HD132146Y Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Bashmachnikov reports: The 65th conference of the Interparliamentary Union ended here today. It was attended by representatives of more than 70 countries. The most topical questions of international affairs were discussed. Problems of restricting the arms race and of disarmament, of the Middle East settlement and liquidation of vestiges of colonialism were in the spotlight of attention of participants in the discussions. The final plenary meeting adopted resolutions on all these questions on the drafts prepared in the commission of the conference. The resolution on disarmament emphasizes the need to end the arms race and ban production of mass destruction weapons. It emphasizes the role of parliaments in supporting the United Nations efforts in this sphere.

In another resolution, the conference declared that energetic efforts must be continued to ensure that colonialism is eliminated completely.

A resolution on the Middle East question stressed that parliamentarians declare for an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict, for convening the Geneva Middle East conference. It says that the conference declares for peaceful settlement of the conflict in conditions of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and observance of inalienable rights of the peoples of the area, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Resolutions were also adopted on economic questions, on the role of parliaments in providing the means of combatting international terrorism, on measures for liquidating illiteracy and relief for children.

Assessing the results of the conference, Vitaliy Ruben, the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told the TASS correspondent: "The conference has carried out useful work. We believe that the resolutions adopted will help enlist the efforts of parliaments toward limiting the arms race and ensuring disarmament, toward all-embracing and cardinal settlement of the Middle East conflict, liquidation of vestiges of the colonial system and the positive solution of other questions with which the conference dealt."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union will be held tomorrow.

U.S. ARMS ADVANCES COULD MAKE SALT FACTS 'IMPOSSIBLE'

LD131035Y Moscow NOVOSTI VREMENYA in Russian No 36 1 Sep 73 pp 4-5 LD

[L. Semeyko article: "Stability or Destabilization?"]

[Text] The pace and scale of the arms race is such that the accumulated arsenal of destruction threatens man's existence. Fears are aroused not only by the quantitative but, especially by the qualitative aspect of the arms race. If certain new technical developments materialize, it may be impossible to conclude new arms limitation agreements--it will be impossible to monitor their observance. The document submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race" states: "In certain very dangerous directions the matter could approach a point beyond which it would be impossible to reach arms limitation agreements based on mutual control."

In this connection, the development of a number of military novelties in the United States is causing special concern.

The plan to create the MX mobile missile is one example. This giant missile (its weight is twice that of the Minuteman-3, currently the main U.S. ICBM) will have 14 200-kiloton warheads with increased accuracy. Plans call for the deployment of 200-300 MX missiles in different versions (the final decision has not yet been made). The Pentagon is tending toward the periodic rotation of each missile among up to 20 silos.

What arguments does the Pentagon use to justify creating the MX missile? The basic argument is the need to preserve the United States' "second strike" capability, assuming that the USSR is supposedly preparing to deliver a "disarming (first) strike." But this argument is, above all, politically unsound. The repeated statements by Soviet leaders that the USSR is opposed to the "first strike" concept are well known. Our country was responsible for the initiative addressed to all the participants in the all-European conference, including the United States--to conclude an agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against each other. However, the United States and its NATO allies have still not supported this proposal. Why? The conclusion could be simple--they do not wish to give up their plans for a first strike.

This U.S. argument is not valid on the military-strategic level either. This is supported by many authoritative U.S. experts, who point to the purely technical complexities of putting all land-based ICBM's out of action simultaneously and to the diversity of strategic weapons systems. What question can there be of a Soviet "disarming strike," U.S. investigator (R. Soul) asks, if half the entire U.S. megatonnage is on bombers and half of all strategic nuclear warheads are on missile submarines, which will survive a hypothetical "first strike" against land-based missiles? In this connection the U.S. specialists (Dob. Steynbryuner) and (T. Garvin) point to the Pentagon's constant practice of deliberately exaggerating the forces of potential enemies and "underestimating" its own forces.

Another Pentagon argument is that the MX missiles will increase "strategic stability." This refers to a correlation of forces under which neither side would risk first use of strategic weapons. Once again an attempt is being made to equate the USSR and the United States and to suggest that the Soviet Union intends to "risk it." However, the MX system would destabilize not stabilize the strategic balance. Its deployment might give the United States the dangerous illusion of strategic invulnerability and of its ability to act with impunity, with all resultant consequences. [paragraph continues]

"The (MX) missile will not only destabilize any strategic balance that supposedly exists between the United States and the USSR but will also seriously complicate the talks on future strategic arms limitations," the yearbook "WORLD ARMS AND DISARMAMENT" of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute points out. For this weapons system provides for concealed deployment and hampers control, without which it is impossible to verify compliance with the agreements. Thus, the MX missile is not so much a means of enhancing the "invulnerability" of U.S. strategic weapons as an obvious "first strike" means, giving rise to a whole series of new political and strategic uncertainties.

The adoption of cruise missiles could also result in the destabilization of the strategic situation. They can be launched from practically any platform--bombers, submarines, surface ships, trucks and even from passenger aircraft like the Boeing-747 and heavy transport aircraft. The Pentagon maintains that strategic cruise missiles with nuclear warheads will further increase strategic stability. However, the journal FORTUNE, for example, draws a different conclusion: Strategic cruise missiles "could alter the balance of strategic forces between the United States and the USSR."

The U.S. plans to create Trident submarines are also causing world public concern. "These 14 submarines, the biggest in the world," the Washington POST pointed out, "will cost \$25.1 billion, that is, they will be more expensive than the program to build B-1 bombers." But it is not just a matter of the additional heavy burden on the shoulders of the U.S. taxpayers. It is also a matter of the danger posed by the future giant Trident-2 submarines. The 24 missiles carried by each of them will have a total of 408 highly accurate nuclear warheads, which are also "first strike" weapons.

The creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction could also have a serious destabilizing influence on the approximate equilibrium in the sides' military forces. This is precisely why the Soviet Union submitted the draft treaty "on banning the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons" at the 30th UN General Assembly session. It is a question of weapons which, as the draft agreement submitted by the USSR to the Disarmament Committee points out, "might be created on the basis either of current scientific and technical principles that have not yet been employed, individually or in combination, to create weapons of mass destruction, or of scientific and technical principles that might be discovered and that would have properties similar to or stronger than existing weapons of mass destruction in terms of destructive or casualty effect." What are the weapons in question?

Specialists believe that the following new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction may be created: nonexplosive radiological weapons; radiation damage based on charged or neutral particles used to affect biological targets; subsonic acoustic emissions used to affect biological targets; electromagnetic radiation used to affect biological targets.

For several years now certain Western countries have been experimenting on influencing the heart's rhythm--which can be used to stop the heart. A radio-frequency weapon of mass destruction might thus be created.

Another example: The U.S. press reported in March that "the U.S. administration wishes to double its multimillion-dollar appropriations to finance scientific research on charged particle beams--the so-called 'death rays' which reach 1 billion volts." These rays are a stream of atoms or even smaller particles (electrons, protons) capable of "burning up" given targets at a distance of many miles in a fraction of a second." As the Pentagon has officially stated, this "might radically change the nature of combat."

Other new types of weapons of mass destruction are also possible. Western scientific and technical publications speak of the possibility of creating "weapons to damage the endocrine system," "sterilization weapons," "genetic weapons" and so forth. It is most important that we prevent their creation. It could have been resolved several years ago, but the position of the Western powers resulted in the protraction of the talks on this problem.

It is extremely important to ban neutron weapons, which increase the danger of nuclear war and stimulate the arms race. It is impossible to deny the possibility of the creation of neutron weapons with even greater striking power and the development of plans to use them, not only on the battlefield, but also for tasks extending beyond a single continent. The following is of interest. The campaign launched by the Pentagon in support of the neutron bomb--the third generation of nuclear weapons--continues in the United States. Special emphasis is placed on the relatively small radius of its destructive effect. But--and this is not a paradox but a natural law--the United States has already begun developing a new variety of nuclear weapon: a bomb with greater destructive force but considerably less radiation and less heat effect. In other words, the opposite of the neutron bomb is being created. So much for the sincerity of the Pentagon's "arguments" in favor of neutron weapons! As the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reports, at a closed session of the House Appropriations Subcommittee last April, it was stated that "this is just one of several new types of nuclear weapons being developed."

Thus, the arms race is acquiring increasingly dangerous features. One must evidently have a special political refinement and, at the same time, a lack of common sense to see in all this a "desire to strengthen strategic stability."

L.I. Brezhnev has made a clear and principled evaluation of this "theory." People in the West, he declared in an interview with the West German weekly VONWAERTS, "do not wish to reconcile themselves to the approximate equilibrium in the sides' military forces and wish to achieve superiority. This is dangerous, for such an approach will result in a new, unrestrained arms race and is fraught with military adventures. These people must finally be aware of one thing: The Soviet Union has always found and, you can be sure, will find in the future a proper reply to any military challenge."

It is urgent that we halt new directions in the arms race, considering the speed of the scientific and technical revolution, the negative influence that the qualitative arms buildup is having on détente, including the arms limitation and disarmament talks and, finally, the threat to peace and international security that will inevitably increase with the emergence of new means of destruction.

CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOUTH KOREA 'UNJUSTIFIABLE'

LD141023Y Moscow KHABYAYI ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[From the military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and Maj Yu. Gavrilov: "Watching Over the Seoul Puppets"]

[Text] The Pentagon is continuing its militarist activity in South Korea. Here are just a few recent reports. U.S.-South Korean joint air force exercises have begun in South Korea. U.S. Air Force units based in the United States and in the Pacific are participating in them. Collaboration between the air forces of the two countries "in combatting enemy aircraft" is being practiced during these exercises. Pentagon spokesmen have stated that this is the first time that AWACS aircraft, designed to conduct electronic reconnaissance and to provide early warning of an air attack, have participated in such exercises.

Earlier the U.S. Congress approved a bill to transfer \$800 million worth of military equipment and arms to the Seoul regime and to grant it \$275 million in military loans. While the legislators discuss the details of the project, the Pentagon is hurrying to meet Seoul's current demands. An announcement was made recently that \$60 million worth of spare parts for fighters, bombers and transport aircraft will shortly be delivered to South Korea.

At the same time the Defense Department announced the decision to deploy additional fighter-bombers to South Korea. This will increase the strength of the U.S. Air Force there.

What do these facts prove? They prove that U.S. policy in Korea, aimed at strengthening the position of the Pentagon and the puppets under its care, remains essentially unchanged. The earlier promises of U.S. officials to "review" their policy in that region and assurances of Washington's interest in insuring "peace" and "stability" in Korea turn out to be just a maneuver. The United States is not even considering the withdrawal of troops from South Korea--something that was announced earlier. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has confirmed that the withdrawal of U.S. troops has been virtually abandoned for now. There are plans to reduce the 40,000-man U.S. military contingent in South Korea by just one battalion, instead of the three planned earlier. This, Brown stated, is "if the military situation permits!" In fact, there is a troop buildup instead of the promised reduction. Incidentally, this applies not only to air force units but also reconnaissance and support units.

This year Seoul has been visited by many high-ranking politicians and generals.. They have all assured support for the dictator Pak Chong-hui, promising him "compensation" for the proposed "withdrawal" of a few U.S. units in the form of U.S. military aid in equipping the Seoul Army with modern weapons, modernizing it and so forth. This was also discussed at the latest annual conference of U.S. and South Korean defense ministers, held at the end of July in Coronado (California).

This program is already being implemented. At the same time steps are also being taken to further coordinate collaboration between U.S. forces and the Seoul Army. It is precisely for this reason that joint military exercises in South Korea have not been discontinued and plans are being elaborated for the creation of a U.S.-South Korean joint command in the near future.

In justifying their policy in South Korea, U.S. strategists frequently refer to the mythical "threat from the north" to peace in the Korean Peninsula; that is, from the DPRK. These fabrications are strenuously boosted by the Seoul authorities themselves. This is done to maintain an antipopular corrupt, regime in South Korea. "The internal political strategy of Pak Chong-hui," an article printed in the New York TIMES said, "requires a continuing state of tension, which is achieved via propaganda about the 'threat' from North Korea."

It is impossible to justify U.S. support for this regime, whose actions are a threat to peace, by any kind of hypocritical assurances of an interest in "insuring peace." Until the United States "refrains from saturating the peninsula with weapons" it is only contributing to "the maximum increase in the possibility of conflict," the New York TIMES wrote. Such a trend directly opposes genuine peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole.

SENATOR SPARKMAN SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ARMS RACE

LD132246Y Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 13, TASS--Prominent political leader of the United States, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee John Sparkman declared for ending of the arms race and for scaling down of nuclear arsenals of the USA and of the USSR. In a statement published here he declared that these arsenals can be drastically decreased without any damage to the sides' security.

The senator declared that mutual reduction of armaments on an equitable basis meets the common interests and that the funds thus saved can be channelled for solving economic problems that are only aggravated by the senseless intensifying of the arms race.

John Sparkman gives a rebuff to those forces in the United States which declare for the ever greater increase of the United States nuclear potential to achieve nuclear "supremacy" over the Soviet Union. The chairman of the Senate committee stresses that any "supremacy" in this sphere is senseless, since nuclear stockpiles accumulated now are enough to destroy humanity over and over again.

John Sparkman said he believes that both the United States and the Soviet Union must be interested in scaling down their nuclear arsenals.

HOUSE ENDORSES FOREIGN MILITARY AID BILL

LD131847Y Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 13, TASS--Following the Senate, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress endorsed the bill on military deliveries to foreign states in the 1979 financial year. 2.8 billion dollars is allocated for this programme that is used by Washington, above all, for consolidating reactionary regimes.

Among the major recipients of military aid from the USA is South Korea (over one billion dollars), Israel (about one billion dollars), Egypt (approximately 700 million).

The bill includes an amendment which enables the U.S. Government to refuse to observe United Nations economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It also allows the Pentagon to turn over to the Seoul regime armaments and military equipment of U.S. troops that are now stationed there. The lifting of the embargo on U.S. military deliveries to Turkey is sanctioned.

The bill has been referred to the President to be signed.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION AT NEVADA SITE

LD131954Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 13, TASS--The United States set off another underground nuclear explosion at a range in Nevada.

PEKING SEEN AS INVITING EXPLOITATION BY U.S. COMPANIES

LD131100Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, our commentator Vasilii Fedorov analyzes the state of Sino-American relations. This is what he writes:

The press abroad is speculating about the chances of a final normalization of relations between Peking and Washington before President Carter's term in office runs out. Note the way the issues is now being formulated: Whereas a few years ago the opinion in the West was that endless years would drag by before Sino-American relations would get back to normal, due to the firm stand of the Chinese leadership on Taiwan, today the very last doubts have been removed. Most of the leading news analysts of newspapers in Britain and in the United States believe that Peking is prepared to establish full diplomatic relations with Washington.

David Bonavia of the London TIMES for one forecasts that an American embassy will replace the liaison mission in Peking by early next year. And Mr Bonavia is walking on solid ground. The Peking leaders have been showing they are greatly interested in normalizing Sino-American relations. They have pointedly taken no notice of such frankly unfriendly acts on the part of the United States Government as its continued support of the Taiwan regime and Mr Carter's recent decision to keep Chinese assets frozen in the United States.

What's more, the Chinese leaders have all too often shown that they are ready to make concessions, and on matters of principle at that. Just the other day Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told a group of Japanese correspondents that China would no doubt take into consideration the current state of affairs in Taiwan and would find a suitable formula. Earlier he had told American visitors to China that he well understands their anxiety over the future of Taiwan and would keep it in mind.

Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng of China revealed quite candidly during his recent foreign tour why Peking is so anxious to speed up the rapprochement with the United States. He said he and his colleagues plan to turn China into a strong world power within the next 20 years with economic and military assistance of the West. And the Western state topmost on the list of countries whose good offices Peking hopes to use is the United States. Hence the green light American traders are getting to do business with Taiwan and, so the Washington POST revealed, that Sino-American trade more than doubled over the first half of the year and is expected to go up still more. The Chinese side seems little concerned over the fact that the trade is practically one-sided, with China doing most of the buying. The objective at the moment, as Peking sees it, is to attract American capital whatever the cost.

The American corporations are beside themselves with joy naturally, for some of the projects now being considered by the United States and China, according to the Washington POST, envisage utilization of cheap Chinese labor to produce American goods under American management, joint commercial projects in Hong Kong and exploitation of China's natural resources by the Americans. In other words, the Chinese leaders don't mind letting the imperialists' corporations make the Chinese people slave for their profits. All Peking does care about is to become a leading world power, to be able to become world leaders, even at the cost of the brutal exploitation of the Chinese people. It is those plans that prompt Peking to cooperate closely with the American imperialists.

PRC EFFORTS TO TAKE OVER NONALIGNED MOVEMENT CLAIMED

ID132045Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[*Peking and Nonalignment: On Different Sides of the Barricades"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Ilya Alekseyev writes:

The Peking rulers have recently been strenuously trying to pose as "friends" and almost as "benefactors" of the nonaligned movement. What dictates these attempts and what is behind them?

It is well known that the Peking bosses' attitude to the nonaligned movement has never been sincere. It has always been and is still based on self-seeking calculations, the Maoist "double-entry bookkeeping." Obsessed by the idea of establishing their own hegemony among Afro-Asian peoples, the Peking leaders gave a hostile reception to the idea of nonalignment itself, which originated soon after the Bandung conference and on the basis of the "spirit of Bandung." Inasmuch as India was one of the main leaders of this movement, it became the direct object of subversive and openly aggressive actions taken by the Chinese leaders; the Indian paper PATRIOT noted that China's attack on India in 1962 was dictated precisely by the Maoists seeking to "inflict a blow against the nonaligned movement."

Chinese propaganda heaped streams of abuse on the Belgrade (1961) and Cairo (1964) conferences of the nonaligned movement for their appeals for peace, peaceful coexistence and disarmament, picturing these appeals as "intrigues" formulated by India and Yugoslavia. Later, in 1966, Peking attacked the results of the meeting of the three major figures of nonalignment--the presidents of Yugoslavia and Egypt and the Indian prime minister--which had taken place in Delhi, by characterizing this meeting as a "new Munich in the East."

Having satisfied itself that a frontal attack on the nonaligned movement turned against the Maoists themselves, Peking, early in the seventies, embarked on a change of methods in its policy toward the nonaligned countries, while leaving the strategic aims of this policy untouched. Having made an about-face, the Maoists began to assert that they were "true friends" of the nonaligned countries and to stress the "progressiveness" and "usefulness" of the nonaligned movement, attempting, at the same time, to palm off, on the next conferences of nonaligned states in Algiers (1973) and in Colombo (1976), their own Maoist platform and to push them along the road of passive neutrality, anticommunism and struggle against the USSR and other socialist states. These attempts ended in fiasco, as the final documents adopted at the above-mentioned forums convincingly testified. The content of these documents shows that the positions of the nonaligned countries and China on the main issues of current times--the struggle for peace and for international detente--are not only far removed from each other, but are directly opposed and, what is more, hostile.

At present, Peking's efforts are aimed at splitting the nonaligned movement, weakening its anti-imperialist direction, and the Maoists are trying to achieve these aims in ever closer coordination with the forces of imperialism. The notorious Maoist concept of the "three worlds" and, in particular, the postulate which says that China and the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America--which, according to the Peking scheme, make up the "Third World"--must unite in a single front with the developed capitalist countries (the second world) and also with the United States (one of the "two super-powers" that form the "first world") for struggle against the Soviet Union, is the "theoretical" justification for this reactionary alliance.

The post-Mao Tse-tung leadership of China is making many efforts to place an equal sign between the nonaligned movement and the "Third World" and to dissolve this movement into the "Third World." In other words, this involves a slightly veiled claim that as the role of leader of the "Third World" is prepared for China, it should also head the nonaligned movement.

While verbally supporting the nonaligned movement, the Peking leaders are in fact inspiring actions which are manifestly aimed at destroying this movement and at causing its participants irreparable harm. It suffices to recall Peking's interference in Angola's internal affairs, the Maoists' speeches against the Ethiopian revolution, their actions aimed at setting Kampuchea against another participant in the nonaligned movement, Socialist Vietnam, the slander campaign mounted by Peking against Cuba, Peking's hostile attitude to the revolution in Afghanistan and its support for the Chilean junta.

Expressing concern with the Chinese leadership's attempts to subjugate the nonaligned movement, the influential Indonesian paper MERDEKA warns that "at present, China is ready to seize the nonaligned movement in its teeth, using the so-called 'three worlds' theory. If it succeeds in its plans, the Chinese leaders will begin to rely on this movement for attacks on the Soviet Union. In this, Peking is assured of the full support of the United States."

Speaking at the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, which took place in Belgrade in July, Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign relations of Angola, stressed with complete justification that the socialist countries are the natural and closest allies of the nonaligned states. "The community of our interests and aims," he said, "consists of a policy based on anti-imperialism and anticolonialism, in a policy of condemning racism and apartheid and in the struggle for strengthening peace and security throughout the world."

Peking's hegemonistic course, masked in peacemaking clothing, combined with the policy of those who play up to Chinese adventurism, provides a serious danger to the nonaligned countries.

PRC USE OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS IN FOREIGN POLICY ALLEGED

LD130300Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Excerpts] Peking's leaders operate not only through diplomatic channels in conducting their foreign policy, including their United States policies. For around 2 decades they have been building invisible bridges across the ocean. The slogan they use dates back to the days of Mao: "China Is Everywhere Wherever There Are Chinese." For a long time, Chinese communities in the United States have been acting as collective ambassadors for Peking. The Chinese leadership places special importance on emigrants in the United States, where people of Chinese origin hold positions in the sciences, industry and government. According to United States statistics, over 7,000 Chinese teach in colleges and universities. Around 12,000 work for the federal government, including the Defense Department, and among the Chinese community there are governors and congressmen and owners of big companies and banks. Naturally, China's secret services are interested in making contact with such well-established people. A special organization in China is in charge of propaganda to its former nationals, the Hoa chiao.

It puts special emphasis on militant nationalism by insisting that all patriotic Chinese are members of one big family, no matter when they became patriotic.

It is Peking's aim to get what it can out of Chinese emigrants, but primarily money. China encourages emigrants to send money to their relatives, to invest in the nation's economy and in joint companies, and even to pay expenses for foreign representatives in Peking.

China's leaders have set a new task for Chinese communities abroad, and that it is to entice as many scientists as possible from the United States and Western Europe to live permanently in China or visit China to supposedly exchange information.

Chinese secret service agencies also make use of emigrants. For instance, several months ago, the Toronto STAR came out with the so-called (Peter True) affair. This businessman used his position as head of a company selling NATO military orders to supply Peking with security information via two Americans of Chinese origin. A Mr (Chan) and Mr (Su). and another Canadian newspaper, the (LEGION), has come out with reports on Chinese spies who have tried to get into closed facilities of Canada's electronic industry connected with the military, through Canadians of Chinese origin.

Several political leaders in the United States believe that they have firm control over relations with the People's Republic of China and if necessary can stop these relations from going further at any time. But Chinese emigrants under Peking's influence around the world and in the United States could act as a catalyst that some day Washington might not be able to control. Then, Peking, with its hegemonistic aims, would no longer be a partner in a diplomatic game but a factor in determining United States foreign policy that would have serious consequences.

PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN CRITICIZES PRC AIMS, FOREIGN POLICY

LD012250Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Maoism has turned into an enemy of peace, democracy and socialism while the "policy of the Maoists threatens the security of all peoples," write O. Borisov and M. Ilyin the latest issue of the CPSU Central Committee journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN. In an article entitled "The Inflammatory Course of Peking," it is pointed out that the chain of political events in China in the past 20 years, the activities of the Maoists, leveled at undermining the cause of peace, national liberation and socialism on the international scene, is turning into a revolutionary patchwork quilt of "anti-imperialism," with which the Peking leaders had earlier tried to cover up their superpower hegemonistic ambitions and aims. Maoism has uncovered its true face, the face of Chinese chauvinism; fresh examples of this are the readiness demonstrated by Peking to "walk in step" with aggressive circles in the United States and the campaign of slander and provocations unleashed by the Maoists against Vietnam. The present Maoist leadership is placing itself in a position of confrontation with all peace-loving forces and peoples.

The journal points out that the foreign political course of China is contrary to the efforts made by progressive forces in the world for deepening detente and putting an end to the arms race. The imperialist strategists and politicians of the Brzezinski, Strauss, Thatcher and Jackson type, figure, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN point out, that the turnaround in Peking policy turns China into a "trump card" in their political game with the forces of socialism and peace.

They build up illusions to the effect that this card can beat all the anti-imperialism "triumphs." Blinded by hatred for communism and for the USSR, they do not wish to notice the threat to peace emanating from Peking and are even ready to sacrifice the interests and security of their own countries and peoples for the sake of achieving their narrow class, selfish interests in the struggle against communism, and for the sake of attracting the Peking renegades to their side, who, in their turn, for the sake of chauvinistic, hegemonistic aims, are ready to enter into an alliance with the devil himself, flinging mankind into the abyss of a world war.

All the latest activities of the Chinese leadership, the fanning up of anti-Soviet hysteria, attempts to draw various other countries into an anti-Soviet alliance prove the Peking leaders' aspirations to find, at any price, a common language with imperialist circles, even at the cost of sacrificing national interests.

China, the journal continues, is today essentially the only one of the major powers in the world which is openly posing the question of the creation "of a new world order," including the territorial redistribution of the world map by means of war; a country publicly propagating world war and doing everything to break up the process of detente.

"The voyage of Hua Kuo-feng to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran is dictated precisely by aspirations of creating new seats of international tension. Numerous trips by Peking officials to Western countries also serve the aims of the struggle with detente, the creation of all kinds of anti-Soviet axes and the search for sources of weapons for China's militarization. Peking's calculations are based on using the anticommunism of American ruling circles, the U.S. military-industrial complex's interest in the arms race, to counter the policy of the socialist [words indistinct] directed towards easing international tension and curbing the arms race," PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN stresses in conclusion.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC071016 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 3 to 16 August carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1430 GMT on 3 August, the radio carries a talk by Kadirov, scholar of historical sciences, on the occasion of the anniversary of the public meeting held in the Uighur city of Yarkand in 1967. Kadirov praises the "glorious history of the non-Chinese peoples in China," and says: "Non-Chinese peoples showed signs of unrest in the early 1860's. As early as in 1862, Tungans--Chinese Moslems in the northwest of China--held a meeting at which they advocated national liberation."

Kadirov adds: "The Chinese landowners mercilessly and lawlessly exploited the people of East Turkestan. This went on for years." Tungans, Uighurs, Kazakhs and others fought bravely against their despotic rulers. They all actively participated in the struggle for national liberation during the 1931-1932 and the 1944-1949 national liberation struggles. "The people of East Turkestan are proud of their history and harbor anger and hatred against the Chinese colonialists."

At 1530 GMT on 9 August, the radio carries a poorly heard commentary on the situation in the national minority regions in China. Referring to the ravages of the "so-called cultural Revolution," the commentator says: This sinister revolution was launched by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese revolutionary committees. "Masses of national cadres were eliminated in Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and other national regions. Monasteries and Moslem shrines in Tibet and Inner Mongolia were turned into ruins."

"In their official statements, the present Chinese leaders define their national policy as a continuation of the path indicated by Mao Tse-tung. This means nothing other than chauvinism, Sinoization and assimilation." "In other words, terror continues to be the main means of intimidating national minorities and eliminating their struggle for unity."

In a very poorly heard broadcast at 1530 GMT on 10 August, the radio quotes the Inner Mongolian radio as reporting that, at a mass meeting in the capital, participants stressed the need for moral and material aid from the state if the plan drafted by the present Chinese leaders for modernization of the economy is to be materialized.

At 1530 GMT on 11 August, the radio carries a report to the effect that at a meeting held in Urumchi by writers and other men of letters at the initiative of the art and literature union, speakers once again condemned the first Cultural Revolution and stressed that "The so-called Cultural Revolution was a deliberate move to destroy national traditions and heritages, and national writers and poets were subjected to insults."

At 1530 GMT on 13 August the radio carries a very poorly heard talk on the situation in Tibet. Among other things, the commentator refers to a recent visit paid to Tibet by a group of Americans.

At 1530 GMT on 14 August, the radio carries a talk on the just and fair way the Uighurs are treated in the Soviet Union. The commentator says: The Uighur men of art and literature in the Soviet Union enjoy equality and respect. Uighur singers and musicians were represented at a conference organized by the United Nations at the ancient city of Samarkand. Historic Uighur works are being translated into other languages. The Chinese Uighurs do not, however, enjoy such freedom and equality.

At 1530 GMT on 16 August, the radio again carries a poorly heard talk on Tibet and the behavior of the Chinese rulers. The commentator refers to the pomp that existed in Tibet before Chinese interference and then says: "But now, as in other minority regions, in Tibet schools have been Sinoized following the so-called Cultural Revolution. Tibetan leaders are compelled to implement the policies of the Maoists. Several buildings are occupied by the Chinese Army." "The Tibetans have developed a hatred for the central government."

At 1530 GMT on 16 August, the radio carries a talk in which the fine characteristics of the new Soviet Constitution are praised. The commentator quotes Article 34 of the Soviet Constitution which stipulates social, cultural, racial, religious and educational equality for all Soviet citizens.

USTINOV GREETES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

LD131357Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister, Sofia:

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and from myself I sincerely congratulate you and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army on the national festival of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

September 9, 1944 was a turning point in your homeland's history which established forever its socialist path of development. Under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party the working people of Bulgaria have achieved remarkable successes in all areas of life and in fulfilling the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress for building a developed socialist society.

On this festive day the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces wish their Bulgarian brothers in arms new success in strengthening their homeland's defense capability and in further consolidating combat collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and other socialist countries.

With communist greetings, [signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

BULGARIA'S TRICHKOV VISITS ARMENIA, TALKS TO OFFICIALS

LD130857Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 23 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--A meeting was held on 22 August at the Armenian CP Central Committee with a delegation of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee that is visiting the republic, led by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee.

During the friendly talks that were held P.P. Anisimov, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, told the Bulgarian friends of the achievements of the Soviet Armenian working people in the economy and culture within the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR, of the work of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 26th Armenian CP Congress and of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian people.

Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State and People's Control Committee, highly praised the successes of the working people of Armenia in communist building and spoke of the tasks facing the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people in socialist building.

Comrade Krustyu Trichkov particularly stressed the importance of the recent meeting in the Crimea between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Those taking part in the talks, which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, included P.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; A.I. Shatov, first deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; G.A. Martirosyan, chairman of the Armenian People's Control Committee; G.A. Martirosyan, chairman of the Armenian People's Control Committee; and G. Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department.

ZA RUBEZHOM NOTES 'STRANGE CONDUCT' OF YUGOSLAV MEDIA

LD121253 [Editorial report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36 signed to press 31 August 78 carries on page six a 1,800-word unattributed roundup of foreign media reports on Hua Kuo-feng's recent foreign tour entitled "Peking Fire-Kaiser's Anti-Soviet Trip to the Balkans." The roundup is editorially introduced as follows:

"Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng, invited as a guest by the governments of Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran, has used the opportunity to whip up hostility toward the Soviet Union, to undermine the process of relaxation of international tension and the efforts of the peoples aimed at consolidating world peace and security and to provoke discord and suspicion among the Balkan states. The anti-Soviet thrust of Hua Kuo-feng's visit, presented by the Chinese press as the main purpose of the voyage to the Balkans, was widely noted by the capitalist press, which openly pointed out that the visit is one element of Peking's course of creating a 'united world anti-Soviet front.' Acknowledging the potential danger to world peace in the hegemonist great-power policy of Peking, certain organs of the Western press were forced to remark that, at a time when the NATO countries are attempting to play the 'China card' against the USSR, the Peking leaders are just as eagerly attempting to use the former for their own interests of obtaining assistance in the form of weapons as payment for their anti-Soviet zeal. In this context observers draw attention to the strange conduct of the Yugoslav press, which failed to note both the guest's anti-Soviet tirades and the malicious campaign of reactionary circles in the West. Just by presenting black as white it is possible to maintain, as some Yugoslav newspapers were writing, that the visit 'can only serve better mutual understanding among states and world peace and socialism.' Modest references to a divergence of appraisals of the international situation cannot conceal the desire to present the visit as other than it really was."

SOVIET, ROMANIAN HISTORIANS DISCUSS PAST TIES

LD13112/Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] KIRTAG--A routine, sixth, Soviet-Romanian conference of historians was held in Frunze 1-4 September within the framework of the Soviet and Romanian Historians Commission. The problem "Russian and Romanian Progressive Thinking in the Second Half of the 19th Century and the Beginning of the 20th Century--an Important Factor of rapprochement Between the Two Peoples" was submitted for discussion.

The participants in the conference were greeted by Prof S. Stefanescu, chairman of the Romanian section of the Soviet and Romanian Historians Commission, member of the RCP Central Committee and corresponding member of the Romanian Academy of Sciences, and by A.M. Samsonov, acting leader of the Soviet section of the commission and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

They emphasized the scientific significance of the problem under discussion and the importance of the meeting of the two countries' historians for broadening and strengthening Soviet-Romanian scientific cooperation.

The conference was addressed by K.K. Karakeyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences.

Scientific reports were delivered by: on the Soviet side--Dr of Historical Sciences V.N. Vinogradov, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet and Romanian Historians Commission; S.T. Tabyshaliyev, corresponding member of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences; Doctors of Historical Sciences V.Ya. Grosul and A.Ya. Manusevich; Academician B.D. Dzhamgerchinov of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences; Candidates of Historical Sciences Ye.I. Spivakovskiy, T.A. Pokivyalova, D.F. Poplyko and A.K. Moshanu; and Candidate of Philological Sciences M.V. Fridman; on the Romanian side--Professors (D. Khorezyanu), J. Muntean, D. Berinde and (G. Ionitse).

There was a lively exchange of opinions on the reports.

A prominent place in the speeches of the conference participants was devoted to illuminating the traditions of Russian-Romanian revolutionary ties and the continuation and development of these traditions in relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples at the modern stage.

L. Pastor, representative of the Romanian embassy in the USSR, participated in the work of the conference.

KRAKOW VOIVODSHIP DELEGATION RECEIVED IN KIEV

AU111405Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with a delegation of party workers and activists from the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee, headed by Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary. The Polish comrades are in the Ukraine's capital city at the invitation of Kievskiy Gorkom. In a warm and friendly conversation Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, spoke about the activity of the republic's party organizations aimed at implementing socioeconomic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, about socialist competitions developing in the republic to prefulfill the plans for 1978 and for the 10th 5-year period as a whole. Comrade Barcikowski spoke about the work performed by the voivodship party organization, about close friendly relations between Krakow Voivodship and Kiev.

Present at the conversation were Barszcz, president of Krakow City; (Kusek) and Urbanski, responsible workers of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee; Hess, rector of the Jagiellonian University; as well as Nowak, Polish consul general in Kiev. Taking part in the conversation were Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Golovko, Kievskiy Gorkom secretary.

MOSCOW REPORTS FRG CRITICISM OF AL-ASAD'S DINNER REMARKS

LD132150Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The official visit to the FRG by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad continues. The Syrian leader reaffirmed at a dinner given in his honor by FRG President Scheel that the separate talks in Camp David will not insure the desired peace because they are conducted separately from the United Nations, do not take into account its resolutions, aim at being a substitute for the Geneva peace conference and seek to exclude the representatives of the Arab people of Palestine.

It must be pointed out here that these words were received with obvious coldness in Bonn. Moreover, the West German and other West European information media have begun a slander campaign against Syria and other countries of the steadfastness and confrontation group of states which are opposed to separate Middle East agreements.

It is no secret that the EEC countries have recently even stopped appearing to maintain a balanced attitude toward Middle East issues--an attitude which emerged after the 1973 war when faced with a united Arab front and with the danger of economic sanctions should those countries continue to support Tel Aviv's expansionist aggressive policy. This change in the attitude of the nine Western European countries was the direct result of Cairo's unilateral line which has weakened the positions of the Arabs and split their united front.

The EEC countries at once gave support to As-Sadat's capitulatory course which allows them to continue the policy of active alliance with Zionism and Tel Aviv.

KOSYGIN IN KARELIA TO MEET FINNISH PRESIDENT KEKKONEN

Arrives in Karelia

LD131555Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin arrived in the Karelian Autonomous Republic from Moscow today to meet Kekkonen, the president of Finland, who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit.

Meets Party, Soviet, Economic Aktivs

LD132132Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] As we have already reported, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin arrived in the Karelian Autonomous Republic today. In Petrozavodsk he visited the Lenina Petrozavodskmash Production Association where he acquainted himself with the progress of machine building pledges, talked to workers, and acquainted himself with the organization of their work, welfare and holidays.

In the obkom, Comrade Kosygin met the party, soviet and economic aktivs of the republic. Speaking about the fulfillment of tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade Kosygin drew particular attention to the necessity of concentrating the efforts of party, soviet, economic organs and public organizations on the further all-round development and deepening of competition, improvement in the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production, and improvement in the quality of industrial production and consumer goods.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Receives Kekkonen

LD141156Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kostomuksha, (Karelian ASSR), September 14, TASS--President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland arrived for an unofficial friendly visit here today at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed on the Soviet-Finnish border by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and other officials.

Aleksey Kosygin and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen took part in the official ceremony of laying the foundation for the main building of the Kostomuksha ore-concentration complex being built with the participation of Finnish firms.

HAIG INVENTS NEW THREAT OF SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD132343Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1816 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

["Haig Is Inventing Arguments"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Speaking on 12 September at the NATO military headquarters in Casteau (Belgium), Supreme Commander in Chief of the Joint armed forces of NATO in Europe General Aleksandr Haig asserted that the Soviet Union "had considerably expanded its reserves of chemical weapons." These weapons, Haig asserted, are called upon to play a role similar to that of the neutron bomb developed in the West.

It is easy to understand what the purpose is of the concoctions that Haig has put into circulation about the "expansion" of Soviet "reserves of chemical weapons."

First of all, another attempt is being made to beat down a wave of protest throughout the world against the Pentagon's designs to start production and deployment on European territory of a barbarous new weapon--the neutron bomb. Haig is the most zealous champion of such weapons. Secondly, Haig is inventing more and more new arguments for a constant buildup of NATO's military preparations because the old theses of the mythical "Soviet military threat" and of some "superiority in the forces of the Warsaw Pact" have become most decrepit and, in the opinion of NATO strategists themselves, in need of renewal.

As far as the USSR's position concerning chemical weapons is concerned, it has long been well known to every one. This position has been backed up by the Soviet Union's recent new peace initiatives aimed at curtailing the arms race and insuring the people's peace and the security which were submitted by the USSR delegation at the UN General Assembly's session on disarmament.

The Soviet Union persistently proposes that measures be taken to hold the arms race in check, to conclude an international agreement on nuclear weapons and on other kinds of weapons, to conclude an agreement on the nonuse of force in relations between states, on banning chemical weapons, on banning production of new kinds of weapons and new systems of mass destruction weapons, and on completely banning nuclear weapons tests, including underground tests and many others.

Since August 1976, in addition to work on the question of banning chemical weapons in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the USSR and the United States have been conducting bilateral talks toward drawing up a joint initiative on banning chemical weapons to be submitted to the Disarmament Committee.

Both sides believe that the future convention on banning chemical weapons should correspond with the aim of the complete, effective and monitored banning of their development, production and stockpiling and should also envisage their destruction. Progress in this direction has been achieved at bilateral talks. As a result of mutual understanding between the two sides an agreement in principle exists on the majority of aspects in this field.

As was stressed in joint reports on progress in the talks the two powers attach great significance to concluding the convention and will make additional efforts to complete as soon as possible the preparations for a joint initiative on such an important and complicated question.

Such is the real state of affairs. No one will succeed in distorting it or in passing off white as black, as they are trying to do at NATO headquarters.

IZVESTIYA SEES FRG BUSINESS CONFIDENCE IN USSR-FRG TIES

LD131101Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov report: "On the Rhine After the Summer Vacation"]

[Text] Bonn--The summer vacation, when politics takes a break along with the parliamentarians, is over in Bonn, the sounds of battle ring out again under the roof of the Bundestag. The Christian Democrats, sitting on the opposition benches, are attacking the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats. As has happened more than once, they are receiving support from the other side of the Atlantic. It appears that the opponents of detente, there and here, have long felt inclined toward the duet.... This time Washington has publicly reproached one of the leaders of the West German Social Democrats for allegedly trying to "bring about the Finlandization of his country."

When the coined word "Finlandization" begins to be heard, you can be sure that a new attempt to "shoot down" politicians who advocate good relations with the Soviet Union is the issue. However, they were not able to use all their missiles with the label "made in the United States"--those times are gone.

The opposition is now trying, by means of legal casuistry, to prevent the Bundestag from approving the long-term Soviet-West German economic agreement signed during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to the banks of the Rhine. The bosses of "rightwing cartel" are calling the supreme court in Karlsruhe as a witness: Help us, they say, to revoke the relevant vote in parliament! Why? Not least, it turns out, because the opposition, if they said "no" in the Bundestag, would again risk revealing themselves to the broad West German public as opponents of a course from which the FRG could only gain. They can avoid unpleasantnesses in relations with the business world, which warmly approved the new economic agreement with the USSR. They can also avoid just accusation of inconsistency: for the opposition leaders have more than once admitted that they consider the policy enshrined in the 1978 Moscow treaty to be binding on them, too.

Just over 4 months after the Soviet leader's historic visit to Bonn, you can perceive particularly clearly the full depth of the changes which have taken place in the psychological atmosphere here. The press calls political contacts between Moscow and Bonn a "stable institution" for a reason. Only a few years ago many would have considered such stability almost a miracle. As Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt put it, "the atmosphere of frankness and trust in which we talked with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on bilateral relations and international affairs represents a step forward in our relations that would have seemed impossible 10 years ago."

The other day the same idea was voiced by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He noted that the May visit by the high-ranking Soviet guest gave the countries' mutual relations a "new emphasis directed toward the future." And he added: "The Federal Government is confident that neighborly relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union will not only promote the prosperity of people in both countries, but will be of decisive significance for the process of European detente."

A new emphasis--the future.... Perhaps it is people in the business world who are thinking most about these words. They are used to considering realities rather than nervous retorts from the parliamentary opposition benches. I spoke with one of them, von Brauchitsch, chief manager of the Friedrich (Flik) concern, in Duesseldorf the other day.

Von Brauchitsch is unsentimental: He talks with the directness and even sharpness of a man who controls billions. Incidentally, the (Flik) concern was by no means among those Rhine brothers which were the first to feel the advantages of "Eastern trade" in the early seventies. One reason for this was the self-will of "old (Flik)," the late owner of the firm, who suffered from an incurable case of anticommunism. However, in recent years much has changed on the "boss's floor" of the big building in Duesseldorf. And now von Brauchitsch says:

"It is probably difficult to find two countries in the world which complement each other so well based on their economic structure as do the Soviet Union and the FRG. Both have a demand for goods which our states are able to supply. Our respective industries in cooperation, can better satisfy our interests to mutual advantage."

"How will things develop in the future?" I asked.

"I strongly support the idea of further strengthening economic partnership with the Soviet Union," he replied. "Particularly, in the development of economic collaboration between the two countries."

Both Moscow and Bonn are now thinking not only about increasing the volume of economic cooperation, but also of improving its quality. It is as if a new chapter is opening in business cooperation: First the rate of trade turnover increased (in 6 years it increased more than fivefold), and now in addition to this more and more attention is being paid to developing qualitatively new forms of business ties. One of the foremost places is occupied by compensation deals (part of the finished product goes to pay for equipment supplied by West German firms).

It is indicative that the long-standing expert on "Eastern trade," Wolf von Amerongen, head of the West German Chamber of Trade and Industry, is also talking about the need for qualitative advances in Soviet-West German economic cooperation. Speaking of the new long-term agreement he concludes that, planning for 25 years "insures a better base for both sides' efforts for elaboration and fulfillment of comprehensive plans."

And such ideas are increasingly stirring the business world's imagination. Significantly the monthly AUSLANDSKURIER, which in many ways reflects business opinion, writes: "The impressive programs for development which the Soviet Union has planned are themselves a guarantee that their cooperation is reliably insured for many decades. Leading West German industrialists have long been aware of this...."

They are aware of something else too: Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is a two-way street. It cannot be regarded crudely: Let the Russians buy our expensive industrial goods, they say, and sell us their cheap raw materials. This point of view clearly has no future. On the contrary, broad prospects have opened for balanced foreign trade. This was confirmed by the first 6 months of this year. Figures published in Bonn not only show that the FRG has begun to buy more Soviet goods, but also keep in mind the unexploited reserves in this area: Exports from West Germany still exceed imports of Soviet goods.

And these goods, incidentally, would find a ready market in West German. The cars from Tolyatti are a good example. According to Engelbert (Vibchelkhaufen), a Hamburg importer, by the end of the year West Germans will buy at least 20,000 such cars. But this, he assures us, is just the start.

The expansion of Soviet-West German business cooperation, both qualitatively and quantitatively, has far from reached its peak: There is no ceiling. Life prompts new forms of cooperation each day which yesterday seemed unrealistic. Today it is not rare when engineers and workers from our countries jointly create new machines which, bear the double trademark of Soviet and West German firms, are starting to on world markets.

Not so long ago the Soviet "Litsenzintorg" concluded an interesting contract with the Salzgitter concern, which is taking part in constructing the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine near Kursk. This time the contract is not for heavy steel constructions. Salzgitter bought from us a license for a new method of producing polyethylene in a turbine reactor with an annual productivity of up to 60,000 tons. The method, known as "Filomir-50," was elaborated jointly by scientists from the Soviet Union and specialists from the GDR. The Soviet side has given Salzgitter not only the necessary technical documentation, but has also trained West German specialists in the new technology.

Thus the frontiers of Soviet-West German economic cooperation are being expanded, as are the horizons of European detente. The two are dialectically interconnected. The closer the economic cooperation between our country and Western Europe becomes, the more the political climate on the continent gains from this. The more the ideas of detente, which are enshrined in Bonn's treaties with socialist states and in the documents of the all-European forum in Helsinki, are implemented, the broader the scale of business cooperation and the greater the gain for the international division of labor and economic growth of states. Today the FRG is our biggest partner in the West, and we are among its top 10 foreign trade partners. Without the detente policy this would have been impossible. And in the same way, only detente can help eliminate the difficulties which still exist in our mutual economic relations.

...The vacation is over in Bonn. Politics is again becoming the arena for bitter battles between tomorrow and yesterday, between realism and dreams of the past. However, as time goes on realism and the will of detente take the upper hand, having grown deep roots on the Rhine in the seventies. This is a gain for all Europe.

TASS CITES CUNHAL STATEMENT AFTER MEETING WITH EANES

LD101628Y Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, September 10, TASS--Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] was received here by the president of the republic, General Ramalho Eanes. Answering pressmen's questions after the meeting, Alvaro Cunhal said that they exchanged opinions on internal political questions. He stressed that the Communist Party will finally make clear its attitude to the new government during the forthcoming plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee. Alvaro Cunhal said that the PCP will be guided primarily by the interests of the Portuguese people and democracy.

He said that the previous governments could not, either by their composition or their policy, facilitate the solution of complex problems confronting the Portuguese people. He said that the question of a government is an integral part of national policy. In this connection Alvaro Cunhal stressed that it is necessary to have in view the political situation as a whole with all its complexities and opportunities it offers for decisions that would make it possible to defend and strengthen the democratic regime.

PCP Does Not Seek Rift

LD112316Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Alvaro Cunhal has delivered a major speech at a rally held at the end of the festival organized by AVANTE, the press organ of the PCP, in Lisbon. Informing those present about the results of the plenum of the PCP Central Committee held yesterday, which examined the political situation in Portugal, Alvaro Cunhal referred to the complexity and undefined nature of the situation. He stressed that Nobre da Costa's government runs counter to the interests of both the workers and the Portuguese people. In view of all this, the plenum of the PCP Central Committee decided to empower the PCP parliamentary group to propose a motion rejecting the program of Nobre da Costa's government. At the same time, the PCP will not vote for any of the motions proposed by other attempts to use the debate on the program as a means to bring about a rift between the head of state and parliament, Alvaro Cunhal said.

The PCP Central Committee decision has two goals, the secretary general stressed, namely not to allow a destabilization of the political situation and to contribute to the safeguarding of the democratic regime.

Even if Nobre da Costa's government program is approved by the Assembly of the Republic, the Cabinet itself can only be regarded as a temporary and transitional one. A truly democratic government cannot be formed without an agreement between communists and socialists. This means, the PCP secretary general stressed, that the solution of the national problems and the defense of the democratic regime are not possible without the workers, the popular masses and their proven vanguard, the PCP.

The experience of previous governments, Alvaro Cunhal went on, has shown that the policy of capitalist, latifundist and imperialist recovery runs counter to the new Portuguese economic reality and the people's interests and aspirations.

Referring to the possibility of early general elections, Alvaro Cunhal said that in spite of all negative aspects which that would involve, the holding of elections is a democratic and constitutional alternative. It may prove to be necessary if in the meantime no other means to form a viable democratic government are found.

Alvaro Cunhal vigorously condemned the maneuvers of reaction aimed at destroying the democratic regime in Portugal and securing a return to the days of fascism. Alvaro Cunhal called for unity among all democratic and antifascist forces, first and foremost between socialists and communists, and expressed his certainty that despite all difficulties the gains of the 25 April revolution will be defended and Portugal will continue to develop along the path of freedom, national independence, democracy and socialism.

MEETING OF NORDIC FOREIGN MINISTERS BACKS DETENTE

LD090628Y Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--The Stockholm meeting of the foreign ministers of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden, PRAVDA writes today, is fresh evidence of the fact that the principles of detente are supported by the majority of Europeans. The results of the Stockholm exchange of opinions refute the conclusion of the foes of peace that the edifice of European security and cooperation is about to tumble down. The ideas of Helsinki have lost nothing of their great force of attraction because realization of these ideas is in the interests of all peoples, in the interests of detente and peace.

The newspaper says that participants in the meeting pointed to the need for implementing in full all the provisions and accords of the Helsinki Final Act.

It is not fortuitous, PRAVDA writes, that in their discussions in Stockholm representatives of the Nordic countries gave much attention to the problem of curbing the arms race. This is a problem on whose solution many other international issues depend. Therefore the representatives of the Nordic countries stressed the significance of the decisions of the special General Assembly session on disarmament and pointed to the need for achieving positive results at the talks on strategic arms limitation and on mutual force reductions in central Europe as well as at the talks on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. PRAVDA says that joint efforts by the advocates of detente and their collective efforts to strengthen confidence between the peoples are acquiring special importance now that the activity of the opponents of detente has markedly increased.

FRENCH POLITICIAN INTERVIEWED ON USSR VISIT

LD122238Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Paris, September 12, TASS--Everywhere in the USSR we have witnessed tremendous efforts and accomplishments of the Soviet people in peaceful construction in all spheres, particularly in the industry. This has been stated in an interview to TASS correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev by prominent politician and public leader of France, chairman of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Group of the National Assembly, member of the French Academy Edgar Faure.

Edgar Faure returned a few days ago from his trip of the Soviet Union made at the invitation of the Soviet-Franco Section of the USSR's Parliamentary Group.

We have seen with our own eyes that the living conditions of the Siberians are good. Problems, certainly, exist always. But in the USSR invariable efforts are being exerted to overcome the difficulties.

Meeting Soviet statesmen and parliamentarians, rank-and-file people, we witnessed everywhere an all-out profound allegiance to the cause of consolidation of Franco-Soviet friendship which is regarded in the Soviet Union as a good and unbreakable tradition, as an immutable historical factor of paramount significance.

The friendly relations between our countries, stressed Edgar Faure, harmonically fit into the process of relaxation of international tension and make a favourable impact upon it. We should continue multiplying our efforts for consolidation of detente, to make this process irreversible. The French public opinion in its overwhelming majority desires detente and supports it.

LATVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS

LD122352Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1522 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--At the invitation of the leadership of the Belgian Socialist Party a CPSU delegation headed by Avgust Voss, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, today left for Brussels by air.

TASS SCORES BRITISH PLANS TO SUPPLY ARMS TO S. KOREA

LD132300Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, 13 September--Britain intends to supply arms to the dictatorial South Korean regime. This is clear from a statement made by John Gilbert, British minister of state for defense, after a 2-day visit to Seoul, where he had had talks with the minister of defense and other representatives of the South Korean regime.

Britain and South Korea, the Seoul correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES writes today regarding a statement by John Gilbert, are ready to sign a "memorandum on mutual understanding" on mutual defense problems, which will allow the two countries to proceed to detailed talks about British arms sales to the South Korean Army. And although the British minister maintained that he did not go to Seoul as an "arms salesman," he did not deny that the question of arms sales to the South Korean regime had been solved in principle and that it is now only a matter of agreeing on details.

It might be difficult to find many dictatorial regimes comparable with the one in Seoul as far as the arms race is concerned. No less than 33.6 percent of all budgetary expenditure in South Korea this year is allocated to military purposes. The strength of the South Korean Army, equipped with American weapons, exceeds 600,000 men. In addition there are over 40,000 U.S. soldiers and officers in South Korea. Now Pak Chong-hui intends to engage London in boosting the regime's military machinery.

The Western powers' support of the South Korean puppet regime and increasing arms deliveries to it are in contradiction to the aspirations of the Asian peoples toward cooperation in conditions of peace and security.

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD131816Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice-president of the Iraqi Republic, who had made a stopover in the USSR on his way from Pyongyang, has left Moscow for home today. At the airport, he was seen off by Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Kurban Khalilov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Nikolay Firyubin, and other officials.

Commentary on USSR-Iraqi Ties

LD131620Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Soviet Union and Iraq Oppose Attempts To Reach a Separate Solution of the Middle East Issue"]

[Text] An important Soviet-Iraqi meeting took place in Moscow yesterday. Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A. Kosygin received Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, who stopped in the Soviet Union on his way back from Pyongyang, in the Kremlin.

During the meeting, both sides stressed the importance of the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and expressed their intention to continue to promote these relations on the firm foundation of the Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which conforms to the interests of both countries.

When discussing pressing international issues, both sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. It goes without saying that the entire Arab world is interested in solving this extremely important issue, since continued tension in the region and the failure to reach a settlement of the Middle East issue not only facilitate Israel's violation of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples who have become the victims of its aggression, but also place a heavy burden on other Arab peoples, especially in view of the need to solve the acute social and economic problems now facing them.

As a progressive Arab country, Iraq is concerned that the continued absence of a Middle East settlement is being exploited by imperialism, which is intensifying its attacks on the revolutionary achievements of the Arab peoples and its efforts to restore and consolidate the neocolonialist regimes in the Arab world. The Soviet Union has always shared this view and has firmly stated that it is impossible to continue to procrastinate in achieving a real Middle East settlement. A real settlement must be just and comprehensive, and provide an unconditional guarantee of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination.

The Soviet Union, therefore, has supported and continues to support the struggle of Iraq and other progressive Arab countries against capitulatory maneuvers and deals, regardless of what these may be, since such maneuvers are likely to make the prospects of a just and firm peace in the Middle East remote. The straightforwardness of this course pursued by the Soviet Union was stressed once more during the Soviet-Iraqi meeting in Moscow. Both sides hold the view that attempts by Egypt and Israel, with direct U.S. participation, to reach a separate settlement behind the back of the Arab people, and on a basis hostile to the interests of these people, constitute a grave danger.

It was also clearly pointed out that unity among the progressive Arab forces opposing separate deals and any capitulatory course regarding the establishment of a just and stable peace in the Middle East is a must.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

Shishkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN

[LD131543Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin commentary: "The Dead Ends of Camp David"]

[Text] At the U.S. presidential retreat at Camp David, a meeting began on 6 September among J. Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat. Meetings had already taken place in Jerusalem, Cairo, Aswan, Ismailia, Washington, Salzburg, Leeds and Alexandria. The results of these meetings are well known. The path of Egyptian-Israeli separate deals did not lead, nor could they lead, to peace in the Near East, but merely encouraged the aggressor and those sponsoring him.

The talks have begun behind tightly closed doors guarded by a reinforced detachment of Marines. Correspondents are not even allowed near Camp David. A special press center has been created for them in the neighboring town of Thurmont, where the White House has warned, "only statements agreed upon by the sides will be issued."

Before the start of the talks, a Christian priest, a Jewish rabbi and a Muslim mullah held a special service. But all this--both the hypocritical appeals to the Almighty and the supersecrecy of the talks--was necessary to its organizers only in order to substitute partial steps and new separate deals behind the backs of the peoples in the Near East which are in the interests of the Israeli aggressor and U.S. imperialism for a just and peaceful settlement.

Begin, as he has repeatedly stated, came to Camp David with the firm intention of maintaining the Israeli occupation on the Left Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. He has also repeatedly declared publicly that he does not recognize the Palestinians' right to create their own state or the right of Palestinian refugees to return to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, simultaneously proclaiming his "right" to establish new Israeli settlements in these areas under the protection of Israeli troops. Moreover, apart from the refugees, about 1 million Arabs, who have been promised only some meager "regional autonomy," live in these areas.

The principles of a just and lasting Near East settlement are well-known--the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their rights to self-determination and to create their own state; and insuring the right to independent existence and security for all states in the area that have been drawn into the conflict.

It is also well known that this is stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 242. Hence it is not surprising that both the aggressor and its sponsors should have mounted an attack at Camp David against precisely this document. Even before the conference started, a White House spokesman significantly emphasized that "the sides interpret the resolution differently," and that "some 11 years have passed since its adoption, and the situation there has changed somewhat."

Revealing the nature of this deliberately vague reasoning, the Washington POST wrote that it is the U.S. intention at the talks to draw up some kind of "declaration" to be substituted for UN Resolution 242, which is the generally acknowledged basis for a Near East settlement.

At the same time the United States, finally discarding the outdated mask of "impartial mediator," is openly acting as a main protagonist at Camp David and is blatantly seeking to expand its positions in the Near East, including its military positions.

The Washington POST specifically reports that the proposals devised by a working group led by U.S. Secretary of State Vance for examination at the conference include proposals for a "joint security pact between the United States and Israel, U.S. supervision of the demilitarized zones, and possibly even the presence of U.S. air and naval forces."

Commenting on these plans to strengthen U.S. imperialism in the Near East, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN was fully justified in stating that their main goal is to knock together a new bloc with the participation of Israel, Egypt and some of the "moderate" Arab states. This would insure a favorable political situation for the United States through the isolation or even liquidation of progressive Arab regimes for the purpose of consolidating U.S. domination there and its unhindered access to Arab oil.

Commenting on the Camp David talks, the U.S. press is emphasizing the weakness of As-Sadat's position and is writing openly that he has been allotted the role of junior partner in the preparation of an Israeli-Egyptian separate deal. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, citing "high-ranking U.S. Government officials," reports that according to them, "Begin came to the summit meeting in an extremely militant mood and backed by strong positions."

The capitulatory course and the increasing number of new concessions made by As-Sadat to the aggressor since last year's visit to occupied Jerusalem are encouraging Israel to take a "tough line." It is counting on the full support of the United States, and not without justification.

True, As-Sadat is also doing everything to enlist U.S. support and is heaping adulation on U.S. policy. For instance, on arriving in Washington he told Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Vance: "We have always considered that your country, more than any other, is suitable as a full partner in achieving peace."

The completely illusory nature of the Egyptian president's hopes is seen by the true position of the United States, which, despite the secrecy of the talks, is filtering through to the U.S. press. The Washington POST stated outright that "progress at this summit meeting requires one of the participants to sacrifice something important, something on which there was a promise of no change, and then all three participants will have to find a way somehow of covering up the change." This something important, as the newspaper immediately explained, is the "territory on the West Bank of the Jordan." And, although for formality's sake the newspaper even allowed the theoretical possibility of concessions from Begin, there can be no doubt in anyone's mind that the disgraceful capitulatory concessions, which would then have to be concealed from the public, are required from As-Sadat himself.

Moreover, the Washington POST also notes that much has already been achieved in this regard. "The Carter administration," the newspaper wrote, "is gradually pushing the Egyptians: in private, it has succeeded in achieving some progress on major points, including the question of keeping Israeli forces on the West Bank for an indeterminate time after the conclusion of a peace agreement."

Things could not be clearer, as they say! Even the price has been fixed for this betrayal of the Arab people's interests. "Begin," the Washington POST reported, "has given to understand that As-Sadat can immediately have back all of Sinai if he agrees to a final bilateral peace."

Since the first days at Camp David it has been abundantly clear that the conference is a blow to the Arab liberation movement and the Arabs' desire to establish a lasting and just peace in the Near East. It was not without reason that Syrian President al-Asad said that "As-Sadat cannot express the Arab position or Arab aspirations," and that he "has achieved nothing for the Arabs since his trip to Jerusalem," whereas "Israel has since become even more inflexible and aggressive."

NOVOYE VREMYA Sees Talks

LD131708Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 78 ID

["What Is the United States Pressing for at the Talks in Camp David?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--"The participants in the meeting in Camp David strive not for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, but for an unprincipled compromise achieved to the detriment of international security", writes the Soviet NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly.

It notes that life has already proved beyond doubt that there cannot be any lasting peace in the Middle East without a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories seized in 1967 and without ensuring the rights of Palestinian Arabs. Awareness of this truth, the magazine points out, has found its reflection in a number of resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly, in the mechanism of the Geneva conference that was formed under its aegis.

Nearly a year ago in a jointly adopted statement on the Middle East the USSR and the United States declared for the speediest resumption of the conference.

"Washington is pointedly departing from its own commitments by again embarking on the road of arranging separate deals that sidestep these crucial issues", the weekly writes. "The initiators of the meeting in Camp David cannot but understand with what all this is fraught".

"The U.S. Government defiantly wants to extend the life of the 'As-Sadat initiative' and the U.S. President has associated his prestige with support for this 'initiative'. But this is not an end in itself," the weekly writes. "It is clear from press reports in the course of preparations for the conference that attempts are being made to form a military-political alliance between the Israeli expansionists and the Arab reaction under the aegis of the United States."

Linked with the drafts of such an alliance are plans of stationing U.S. troops in the West Bank of the Jordan and of creating a Pentagon base in the Sinai. "The Pentagon needs both not only and perhaps not so much to 'guarantee' the Israeli-Egyptian deal, as to ensure a rapid delivery of punitive forces to oil-rich countries in the Persian Gulf area in the event of the development of 'emergency circumstances' there. The American strategists are worried by the social tension in the countries that tends to produce ever more acute flare ups."

The magazine stresses that the talks in Camp David once again "call the Middle East people to vigilance. And not only the peoples of the Middle East."

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD132191Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The shroud of secrecy surrounding the tripartite meeting at Camp David cannot conceal the anti-Palestinian nature of the talks there. An analysis of statements made just before and during the Camp David meeting and the comments appearing in foreign papers show that the conference gives some importance to discussing the West Bank issue, for example. But it would be impossible to find a mere reference to the issue of restoring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine in reports on the talks.

This proves that the plans being drawn up secretly at Camp David are aimed at burying the possibility of achieving a just solution to the Palestine issue. If this issue figures on the agenda of the Camp David summit at all, it would only be for appearances sake to pave the path for concluding a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

It is significant, for example, that when various solutions to the West Bank issue are discussed, the Camp David participants do not discuss the complete withdrawal of Israeli armed forces. In his new proposals, Begin has reaffirmed Israel's determination to remain its forces and forward positions on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in one way or another. As for President Carter, he is content with just seeking to know, as AKHBAR AL-YAWM of Cairo says, where the Israeli forces will remain. For his part, the Egyptian president, according to LE FIGARO, is prepared to make new concessions to Begin regarding the presence of Israeli forces on the West Bank.

No wonder such plans are not only discussed in utmost secrecy but also in the absence of the PLO, the sole and recognized representative of the Arab people of Palestine. To bypass the PLO, the U.S. President intends, according to the press, to invite a delegation of Palestinian mayors from the West Bank at the appropriate time to Camp David. We would like to point out that such attempts to avoid the PLO have occurred in the past, but in vain. We do not believe that they will succeed this time either. This was clearly and unequivocally evident in the statement issued by the West Bank mayors and signed on their behalf by Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah. The statement vigorously denounced the Camp David meeting and the plans drawn up there to settle the Middle East issues behind the backs of the Arab peoples, especially those of Palestine. The statement said that peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without PLO participation in the talks. Also, the PLO leadership itself has rejected the claims by the Camp David participants about solving the Palestine issue. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said any solution to the Palestine issue must be a purely Palestinian one. This means that whatever agreements may be reached by Begin, As-Sadat and Carter in Camp David about the Palestine issue, the last word will undoubtedly rest with the Palestine people, who are bravely struggling to regain their immutable rights, which have been recognized and supported by most of the world.

Arab, PLO Reaction Noted

LD132001Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

["Futile Wrangle at Camp David"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, September 13, TASS--The Cairo newspapers are disappointed with the talks at Camp David and their possible results.

All the hopes, writes AL-AKHBAR, were placed with the U.S. President and now we can only hope for "a miracle". AL-JUMHURIYAH also considers that the most likely outcome of the talks will be failure.

Damascus, September 13, TASS--The Syrian AL-BATH writes that, undoubtedly, to help As-Sadat, who is now in a political deadlock, the U.S. administration will do everything to achieve a bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel. Whether this agreement will be announced right after the meeting or at a more convenient time in the future, makes no difference at the moment. Such an agreement will present a special danger for the Arab nations, for it envisages the creation of a military alliance between Egypt and Israel under the aegis of the USA.

The PLO executive has sharply condemned the separatist talk at Camp David, describing them as a new link in the chain of imperialist and Zionist plots against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

At its meeting here, the PLO executive stressed that the Palestinian people are resolutely opposed to any Middle East "settlement" or agreement reached without their participation. The Palestinian people and the PLO, as its legitimate representative, will do everything possible to disrupt the anti-Arab plots.

The only result that could be achieved by the participants of the Camp David talks, writes the PLO information bulletin, might be a wordy "declaration of principles" with no deadline for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories. Using the declaration as a shield, the Egyptian president can go on with his shameful talks with Israel and sign a separate agreement on Sinai.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1552 GMT on 13 September, in a Paris-dated report, notes: "The talks concerning the creation of two American military bases in the Sinai and on the Israeli coast play an important role at the summit conference on the Middle East problem in Camp David, writes a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent from Damascus with reference to today's report in the newspaper AL-BATH. The paper writes that the final decision on the creation of an American air base in the Sinai and a naval base on the coast will be made at the second tripartite meeting in (?Camp David) of representatives of the United States, Israel and Egypt."

["The paper evaluated the meeting in Camp David as 'a prelude to American intervention behind the cover of an American-Egyptian-Israeli military pact.'"]

TASS Commentator on Talks

LD132130Y Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyasovskiy writes:

The separate talks between Egyptian President As-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin are continuing for over a week. As the Washington POST noted aptly, the show staged by President Carter of the United States is being played against the backdrop of war and peace in the Middle East.

Indeed, the cinders of a potentially dangerous conflict smouldering in the Middle East jeopardize the future of peoples inhabiting the area that are vitally interested in the conflict being settled soon and on a just basis.

It is precisely for this purpose that an instrument of settlement of the Middle East crisis, the Geneva peace conference, was formed. At that conference all the sides involved in the conflict could discuss the principles of concluding a permanent and durable peace, could discuss it openly, without back-stage deals and dubious compromise. But Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv regard this road as unacceptable, preferring to it dark labyrinths of separate agreements concealed from the public.

The show in Camp David is seen by only the actors playing in it. It is held in the atmosphere of such secrecy that political observers and representatives of the press have to guess about the nature of the questions discussed. Representatives of the White House deny any reports on the talks that leaked into the press. Members of the delegations who get out of the President's summer residence keep mum.

The unprecedented embargo in reports from Camp David is easy to explain. It is obvious that bargaining is held there on the basic Middle East problems--the destinies of the Israel-held lands and the future of the Palestinian Arab people. The essence of the bargaining is that As-Sadat is forced to reject finally the common Arab stand with which he tries to cover up his notorious "initiative", is forced to territorial concessions so as to face the world public with the accomplished fact of a narrow settlement that contains the danger of resumption of the Middle East conflict.

The participants in the backstage wrangle in Camp David do not take into consideration an important fact. The Middle East crisis is not a conflict between Israel and some individual Arab country. Vitally important interests of all Arab peoples are involved in it. The broad international public declared for the speediest just settlement of the conflict. The global solution of the Middle East problem is possible only on a collective basis and not through a backstage deal. The road of the Camp David talks leads from one impasse to another, while the roots of the conflict are preserved.

ARAB LEAGUE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL OPENS IN CAIRO

LD151412Y Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 13, TASS--The 70th session of the Arab League Council started its work at the level of foreign affairs ministers in the Egyptian capital. It is attended by only 16 Arab states. The current session is boycotted by the member states of the "Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation": Syria, Libya, Algeria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as well as by Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which come out against the political course of As-Sadat, who embarked on the path of separate deals with Israel and undermined the Arab unity.

ODESSA PLAYS HOST TO GREEK WARSHIPS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD132210Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Odessa, September 13, TASS--"It is a great honour to us to visit Odessa, the city famous for courage and heroism that were shown here in the years of World War Two. We are pleased to meet Soviet people and we are confident that these meetings will contribute to the development and strengthening of friendship between our peoples", deputy chief of the Main Staff of the Navy of Greece, Rear Admiral Ioannis Vasiliades told a TASS correspondent. He commands the group of Greek warships which under the agreement reached arrived today for an official visit in the Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa.

The people of Odessa gave a warm and cordial welcome to sailors from the friendly country.

At eight o'clock in the morning Greek ships appeared in the Odessa roadstead. They welcomed the Soviet hero-city with the salute of nations, 21-gun salvos. The coastal battery of the Black Sea Fleet fired in answer a salute in honour of the guests. The ships berthed at the piers of the Odessa seaport. The harbour was decorated with state of flags of the USSR and Greece. On the pier was a guard of honour of Soviet sailors and the brass band of the Black Sea Fleet.

Greek sailors were welcomed by representatives of the Command of the Black Sea Fleet and the Odessa public. Many people carried bunches of bright flowers. Stepping upon the Soviet land the guests from Greece immediately felt the atmosphere of good will and hospitality.

Visits were exchanged today by Rear Admiral Ioannis Vasiliades and First Deputy Mayor of Odessa Grigoriy Evrash, Assistant Commander of the Black Sea Fleet Rear Admiral Petr Zencehko, Chief of the Odessa garrison Lieutenant General Anatoliy Kirrillov. Greek Ambassador in the USSR Petros Kaolyeras went on board the destroyer Miaoulis.

On board the Soviet ship Reshitelnyi, Assistant Commander of the Black Sea Fleet Rear Admiral Petr Zenchenko gave a reception in honour of the commander of the group of Greek warships Rear Admiral Ioannis Vasiliades.

The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

During the visit that will last six days the guests will visit institutions of culture and art and educational establishments and will go sightseeing in Odessa.

VARIATIONS TO COMMUNIQUE ON RALLIS' VISIT TO USSR

The following variations to the article entitled "Text of Joint Greek-Soviet Communiqué on Rallis Visit," published in the 13 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p G 1, were supplied from Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 September Morning Edition page 5:

Page G 2, paragraph 1, lines six and seven in IZVESTIYA read ... in support of the diversification of the structure of trade in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned ... rephrasing.

Page G 2, paragraph six, line four, IZVESTIYA reads ... enrichment of their cultures ... substituting "cultures" for "civilizations."

Page G 2, paragraph seven, line four, IZVESTIYA reads ... and technology. V.G. Morozov, first deputy ... clarifying name.

Page G 3, graph eight, lines four and five, IZVESTIYA reads ... the purpose of insuring that international cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy does not become a channel for the proliferation of nuclear ... rephrasing.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESS AT ADDIS ABABA DINNER REPORTED

LD131553Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report on speech by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at Addis Ababa dinner in honor of Soviet delegation's visit: "V.V. Kuznetsov's Speech"; for an earlier report on the following speech, see the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1]

[Text] The delegation head expressed wholehearted thanks for the warm and friendly words about the Soviet people, the CPSU and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

It is our delegation, he said, that had the honor of representing the Soviet Union at the celebrations devoted to the fourth anniversary of your revolution. Please accept sincere congratulations from all our people on this glorious jubilee.

Speaking about the detailed conversation which took place, in a comradely, friendly atmosphere, between the Soviet delegation and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], and the other members of the PMAC Standing Committee, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed: We conveyed to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and to the council members cordial and warm greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. We note with satisfaction that this meeting once again confirmed the profound mutual understanding and friendship which unite the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and confirmed that our countries are united in the struggle for peace, detente, the total elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, and freedom and equality for all the peoples.

Soviet people are impressed by your militant revolutionary spirit and the Ethiopian people's firm determination to follow their chosen path of progressive development, to boldly defend the revolution's gains and to strengthen their state's sovereignty.

The Ethiopian revolution is still young. From the historical viewpoint, 4 years is a very short time. But even in this short period, Ethiopia's working people, under the leadership of the PMAC headed by Comrade Haile Mengistu Mariam, have--led us speak plainly--accomplished much. With the fraternal international support of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the other socialist countries, the heroic people of Ethiopia have held out in skirmishes against imperialism and reaction and have foiled their plans for dismembering the country and making a bloodbath of the Ethiopian revolution.

The positions of the Ethiopian revolution have strengthened appreciably as a result of the victories achieved. Increasingly now, you are faced with the tasks of further developing and deepening the revolutionary transformations and restoring and modernizing the economy. Your achievements inspire confidence that, consistently traveling the path of radical progressive transformations, you will be able to achieve success in creating the new society in which the fundamental principle is concern for man, satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements and defense of his honor and dignity. These successes cannot fail to gladden all honest people on earth. They also gladden Soviet people, who understand and take to heart your problems and concerns.

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V.V. Kuznetsov went on to describe the solution of the complex tasks of national and economic building in our country since Great October, the building of a developed socialist society, the implementation of the Leninist national policy and the USSR's consistent struggle in defense of the rights and interests of the enslaved peoples of the world. The Soviet Union, he declared, has given and continues to give selfless aid and international support to the peoples who have raised the banner of struggle for their national and social liberation.

The Ethiopian people have repeatedly been able to see for themselves the sincerity and consistency of this policy of the Soviet Union from the example of their own history, especially in the period since the 1974 revolution. The Soviet Union has greeted with profound understanding and sympathy the Ethiopian people's choice of the progressive path of development and their set aim of building a society without exploitation of man by man. Soviet people display solidarity with the Ethiopian working people's struggle for a bright new life, and regard the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia as an important component part of the world revolutionary process.

We cannot help rejoicing together with you, dear Ethiopian friends, that the friendship between our countries and peoples is strengthening with each passing year. The main direction of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation is clearly defined by the declaration on the basic principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia and by the accords reached during Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's previous talks and meetings with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

However--our Ethiopian friends also know this--there are forces on earth which dislike the fact that we are together and that our relations are developing successfully. These are primarily the imperialist and neocolonialist forces and those who are forming a bloc with them, while attempting to mislead world public opinion through demagogic talk.

It is well known that these circles are striving to retard the African peoples' progress and to prevent the strengthening of their national independence and sovereignty and their political and economic self-sufficiency. The imperialists and their myrmidons have now intensified their interference in African peoples' affairs. And this is not surprising. Fundamental changes have taken place in Africa in the last 25 years. The colonial empires have collapsed, the desire of the continent's peoples for free political and socioeconomic development has strengthened and the national liberation struggle in southern Africa has intensified. Of course, all of this is not to the imperialists' taste. They are still thinking in colonialist terms of "spheres of influence," still refuse to see Africans as equal partners and would like to continue to have the unimpeded use of Africa's riches.

In order to preserve their interests on the continent, Western powers are now switching to collective aggressive military-political actions and to concocting so-called "inter-African forces," whose chief aim is to "kill Africans by the hands of Africans." With the aim of disuniting the African countries and setting them against one another, certain Western countries are making efforts to create military-political blocs, particularly in the Red Sea area. With the aim of camouflaging their actions, imperialist circles have forcefully brought fantasies into play about the Soviet threat, and to the effect that the socialist countries are "destablizing" the situation in Africa.

For the imperialists, "stability" in Africa primarily means insuring the possibility of continuing without hindrance to exploit the African peoples and this continent's wealth. However, the clock of history cannot be stopped. The African countries are resolutely smashing outmoded setups, struggling against the dominance of neocolonialism in their economies and implementing progressive social transformations. And in this, they have the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and of all progressive mankind. There is no, nor can there be, any return to the old colonial setup.

The Soviet Union resolutely advocates that the African peoples be the masters of their fate, control their natural wealth themselves, utilize it in their own interests and determine themselves the direction of their development, without external interference. This is the way to establish a really stable situation in Africa and to develop relations of peace and neighborliness among African countries. The Soviet Union firmly advocates that Africans solve all problems of interstate relations exclusively by political means, at the negotiating table and without the use of force. We totally support the OAU's decisions on this score and the desire of Africa's progressive countries to insure the cohesion and unity of African states on an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist basis.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently noted, "We have no mercenary interests on African soil. We firmly oppose the plundering of these countries' natural wealth by the imperialist monopolies. We are resolute opponents of any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of African countries or of other states. The Soviet Union is opposed to the creation of military blocs, to the division of African countries into antagonistic groupings and to the fueling of territorial and other disputes left in Africa from colonial times."

It is naturally from these positions that the Soviet Union approaches the situation which prevails in the Horn of Africa. We are convinced that the tension which exists there runs counter to the interests of all this region's peoples. Both countries in the Horn of Africa region are faced with great social and economic problems which can be solved successfully only under conditions of peace.

We share your view that the speediest establishment of lasting peace and neighborliness in the Horn of Africa must be based on the renunciation of territorial claims and on the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, as based on the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the corresponding OAU decisions. There can be no doubt that any attempts to solve this problem in another way would make the situation there unstable, fraught with new complications and open to interference by imperialist and reactionary forces. We entertain a feeling of friendship for both the Ethiopian and Somali peoples and, as before, we are ready to contribute to the establishment of friendly neighborly relations between them on precisely this basis.

You are well aware, V.V. Kusnetsov continued, of the tremendous work carried out by the Soviet Union in strengthening peace and asserting the process of relaxation of international tension. The main thing now is to exert maximal effort to protect and augment the positive things which have been achieved in the struggle for detente and to make the transition from the arms race to disarmament. I would like to stress that this problem is universal since it affects the vital interests of all peoples and states. It can and must be solved only through joint efforts. The Soviet Union is profoundly satisfied with the fact that we are cooperating successfully with Ethiopia on these vital issues of our time.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that Soviet people value their friendship with the Ethiopian people and are striving to further deepen and develop it. There can be no doubt that this friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop. The guarantee of this is the fact that the peoples of the USSR and Ethiopia are united by the common aims of the struggle for social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace on earth.

V.V. Kuznetsov proposed a toast to the success of the Ethiopian revolution, to PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and the other members of the Ethiopian leadership, and to the further strengthening of Soviet-Ethiopian friendship and the development of cooperation.

MENGISTU, KUXNETSOV, CASTRO ATTEND ARMY PARADE

LD131908Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 13, TASS--Celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution were continued here today. A parade of the National Army was held in the central square of the capital, Revolution Square, that was decorated with flags of socialist Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, with portraits of Marx, Engels and Lenin, revolutionary slogans and streamers.

Opening the parade, Minister of National Defense Brigadier General Taye Tilahun warmly greeted the Soviet party and state delegation headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, who were in the central stand. The minister praised the material assistance given by the Soviet Union and also its assistance to the training of national army cadres of socialist Ethiopia.

The minister noted the big contribution made by the Republic of Cuba to the victory of the Ethiopian revolution. He hailed the further development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

A speech was made by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam. He said that an army of the people has been created in Ethiopia and resolutely stands guard over its revolutionary gains. The Ethiopian army has earned glory in the battles against interventionists. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council stated the resolve of the Ethiopian people and its army to struggle against counter-revolution and imperialism.

Then a military parade was held. Combat units of all services of the Ethiopian National Army passed in strict formation before the stands.

Mengistu Haile Mariam held a reception in honour of Fidel Castro Ruz. The guests at the reception included the Soviet party and state delegation headed by Vasily Kuznetsov. Before the reception a ceremony was held at which the country's highest award--"Star of Honour of Socialist Ethiopia" was presented to Fidel Castro Ruz.

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DEMICHEV ATTENDS RECEPTION GIVEN BY ETHIOPIAN ENVOY

LD132208Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, Col Tsegaye Meshesha, appeared on Soviet television on Tuesday in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. He emphasized the great significance of the growing cooperation between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union and thanked the Soviet people for their internationalist support of the Ethiopian revolution. An evening program featured the national folk ensemble of Ethiopia.

In connection with the fourth anniversary of the revolution the Ethiopian ambassador gave a reception which was attended by an alternate member of the Communist Party's Politburo, Petr Demichev, and other Soviet officials.

PAIGC DELEGATION VISITS TO STUDY CPSU EXPERIENCE

LD130901Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guests of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of secretaries of sector and regional committees of the African Party for Independence in Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] was in the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, from 26 August through 7 September.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation members visited the Dagestanskaya ASSR and Ryazanskaya Oblast, familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party organizational work and with the life of the Soviet people and visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and cultural establishments. The delegation had talks at the Dagestanskiy and Ryazanskiy Obkoms and was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

The guests highly evaluated the achievements of the Soviet people in the social, cultural and economic spheres and emphasized the great significance of the CPSU's experience in leadership of communist building for the peoples, waging the struggle to strengthen national independence and for social progress. The delegation has left for home.

SWAPO DOCUMENTS ON MILITARY BUILDUP IN NAMIBIA CITED

LD140952Y Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dakar, 14 September, TASS--The South African racialists are building up their way potential with the West's direct support in the territory of Namibia, where ever new contingents of soldiers and large consignments of weapons are sent, say the documents of the South West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] issued here.

The militarization of whole regions of the country, where together with the South African military are operating thousands of American, British and West German mercenaries under the guise of "advisers" and the creation of military camps is caused by the fear of the South African occupiers and their Western allies of the large-scale armed struggle by the African patriots under the SWAPO leadership.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

AMBASSADOR TO TOGO RETIRES, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD121349Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Ivan Alekseyevich Ilyukhin USSR ambassador to the Republic of Togo.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Petr Konstantinovich Slyusarenko of his duties as USSR ambassador to the Republic of Togo in connection with his retirement on pension.

RHODESIAN CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTEDLY PLANNING TO EMIGRATE

LD111032Y Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, September 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports:

The departure of white settlers from Rhodesia assumed the character of flight in panic. More than 1,100 people leave Rhodesia every month. Airlines sold out all tickets up to the New Year Eve.

The criminal war conducted by the ringleaders of the racist regime against the Zimbabwe patriots aggravates the profound crisis through which Rhodesia is living. The military spendings caused by unrestrained militarisation of the country in the face of the mounting national-liberation movement cost taxpayers a million dollars a day. Prices are skyrocketing. The key branches of economy are on the brink of disarray.

In these conditions, the endless calls for calmness from the racist ringleader Smith are not met with any response of white settlers, since the majority of the population got convinced that the so-called "transitional government" is unable to solve the country's problems. When the racists decided to prolong the duration of military service in the "security forces," desertion started on a large scale. "Nobody wants to die in the lost war." This is how former servicemen sum up the attitudes prevailing in the Rhodesian Army.

The morale of the white population fell so low that even high-ranking civilian and military officials think of leaving Smith's sinking ship. Information leaked into the press that Chief of the Joint Operational Command General Walls intends to leave for the Republic of South Africa where he has been offered an appointment in a "large company."

ASPECTS OF SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO NIGERIA NOTED

LD131255 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 September 1978 publishes on page 4, under the headline "Paths of Cooperation," a 1,200-word Ajacokuta-Lagos dispatch from special correspondents F. Tarasov and A. Andreyanov on aspects of Soviet assistance to Nigeria. The dispatch states: "A characteristic feature of the Nigerian economy is the appearance of large enterprises of national importance and the steady growth of the state sector. Nigeria is striving to develop its economy on a modern basis and the Soviet Union, along with other countries, is assisting it in this." The dispatch describes Soviet-Nigerian cooperation in construction of oil pipelines near Ikorodu and emphasizes the utility of "direct contact between Soviet and Nigerian workers." It goes on to describe plans for a metallurgical combine in Ajacokuta--"The biggest project under construction in tropical Africa with assistance from the Soviet Union." The dispatch concludes: "The experience of Soviet-Nigerian business relations shows that our countries have a good basis for future cooperation."

MORE ON INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISIT

Vajpayee at Indian Envoy's Reception

BK130917Y Delhi ISI in English 0842 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said on September 12 that Indo-Soviet relations were not dependent on personalities but were based on common interests and shared ideals, reports PTI.

Speaking at a reception given by Ambassador I.K. Gujral and attended by high Soviet functionaries he said he was satisfied with the talks he had with Soviet leaders and he was confident the visit and talks would further promote mutual understanding and friendship. He said he was in the opposition when the 1971 treaty was signed by India and the Soviet Union. He had then welcomed it and it was now his privilege as minister of external affairs to strengthen it.

Brezhnev Receives Vajpayee

BK131328Y Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 13 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet president, today met with Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet foreign minister, was also present during the meeting. The leaders discussed matters relating to Soviet-Indian relations and urgent issues affecting the current international situation.

The Indian foreign minister said that the Indian Government and people consider the Soviet Union's contribution toward promoting and strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation and friendship with India as significant. The Indian people are grateful to the Soviet Union for its consistent support to India's struggle for strengthening national independence and making socioeconomic progress.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee apprised Leonid Brezhnev of Indian foreign policy, which aims at strengthening peace in Asia and the world. He expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him in Moscow.

Leonid Brezhnev said that Soviet-India relations, consolidated by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, are an important element for peace in Asia and the world and for the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. The Soviet people consider India's foreign policy, its contribution toward different countries' struggle against imperialism and colonialism and its role in the nonaligned movement, as very valuable. The Soviet people support India's efforts to improve the situation on the Asian Continent.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU and Soviet leaders and on his own behalf, Leonid Brezhnev expressed sympathy for the heavy loss of life and property caused by the sudden floods--a natural calamity. Leonid Brezhnev wished further success to the Indian people on the path of peace and progress.

On behalf of the Indian president and prime minister, Vajpayee invited Leonid Brezhnev to pay a friendly visit to India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The meeting took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. There was complete identity of views on all issues.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 13 September carries a report on the meeting that adds that "the meeting was also attended by Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India; Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR; Mehta, foreign secretary in the Ministry for External Affairs."]

PTI Reports Meeting

BK140227Y Bombay PTI in English 0145 GMT 14 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (PTI)--Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev yesterday that any improvement of India's relations with third countries would not be at the expense of friendship with the Soviet Union, which it considered to be invaluable.

He said this in the course of an hour-long meeting in the Kremlin with Mr Brezhnev, who conveyed his acceptance of the invitation renewed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai to visit India and reaffirmed the Soviet intention to expand and build cooperation with India in every field.

The reiteration of the policy in regard to relations with third countries by Mr Vajpayee was clearly prompted by Soviet suspicions and concern persistently articulated in the talks so far over activities of China, which the Indian minister is due to visit next month.

Mr Brezhnev in the Kremlin and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in the two-hour second and final round of formal talks earlier in the day, made references to China's treaty with Japan, which Moscow continued to view as being anti-Soviet in motivation.

For his part, Mr Vajpayee explained India's approach, which was that the treaty should not lead to tensions and instability in that region.

Gromyko-Vajpayee Talks Continue

LD131240Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--The foreign ministers of the USSR and India, Andrey Gromyko and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, continued their talks here today.

Views on a number of topical international problems were exchanged in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. Much attention was given to the problem of ending the arms race and to disarmament.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee gave a luncheon in honour of Andrey Gromyko. The ministers exchanged toasts at the luncheon, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 13 September adds that "Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; and other Soviet and Indian officials, were present at the luncheon."]

Indian Media Comment Noted

LD132144Y Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 13, TASS--The reception by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, of the foreign minister of India, A.B. Vajpayee, on a current official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union, was described by the Indian media as a new milestone in the strengthening of friendship and mutually-beneficial cooperation between the two countries. Commenting on the talk during the reception, the Indian radio quotes Leonid Brezhnev when he spoke about the high estimation given by the Soviet people to the peace policy of India and her contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and her role in the non-alignment movement. The Soviet leader, stresses the report, said that the people of the Soviet Union are consistently supporting the efforts of India aimed at improving the climate in Asia.

The Indian press widely comments on the words by Leonid Brezhnev that the relations between India and the USSR, outlined by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, present a model of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and are a major factor in peace and security in Asia and the whole world. Our friendship has passed the test of time, writes HINDUSTAN TIMES. The principles of the relations between India and the USSR based on the adherence to the cause of peace and the respect for the difference in social systems, stresses the newspaper, were worded over two decades ago and were never doubted ever since. Writing that the Indian-Soviet relations are especially solid at present, another newspaper, PATRIOT, expresses belief that these relations will be steadily developing in the future for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

MASS CAMPAIGN DEMANDS LEGAL RESTORATION OF BANGLADESH CP

LD120957Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Just Demand"]

[Text] Dacca, 9 September--The movement demanding the legal restoration of the Communist Party, banned by the authorities last October, is broadening in Bangladesh. A mass campaign collecting signatures on an appeal to lift this ban is being mounted throughout the country.

A statement by the leaders of various political parties and prominent public figures published today by SANGBAD newspaper says: For the sake of establishing genuine democracy in the country, we demand the immediate removal of the ban on the activity of the Bangladesh Communist Party.

HANOI CORRESPONDENT ON PRC-SRV TALKS ON ETHNIC CHINESE

LD140948Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vietnamese-Chinese talks on the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam continue in Hanoi. Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi:

The Vietnamese-Chinese talks at the foreign minister level have been going on for more than a month. As is known, the Chinese representative has been back to Peking for consultations, but since his return his position has, as before, prevented a constructive solution to the issue. On the contrary, his aim is, as before, to protract the talks and use them for further attacks on Vietnam.

The Chinese representative is now being especially stubborn regarding the ethnic Chinese in the southern provinces of Vietnam, as if they were being subjected to harassment and persecution there. But such statements do not accord with the truth, as was revealed by the Vietnamese representative at the talks.

All these ethnic Chinese in the south who have Vietnamese citizenship enjoy all rights on equal terms with the Vietnamese. They take part in elections for both the national assembly and the local authorities. They work in projects and factories and in state establishments. All children of Chinese nationality go to school, and many are studying in higher education institutions. Like the Vietnamese, thousands of ethnic Chinese are taking part in the social transformations, in the assimilation of new economic sectors.

Time is clearly not working in favor of the Peking authorities; their position at the Hanoi talks merely helps to expose them at every session. The further they go on, the more difficult it is for them to continue the policy of extending the talks. The Chinese authorities' intention to use the problem of the ethnic Chinese to exert political pressure on Vietnam is clearly failing.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS VIETNAM'S NATIONAL DAY

LD111011Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "Loyalty and Courage"]

[Excerpt] Vietnam's achievements delight its friends but provoke malice and hatred among the imperialists and the Peking betrayers of socialism who have established close relations with the imperialists. During the war years, Peking followed with hostility and irritation the success of the Vietnamese patriots.

The appearance of a united, independent Vietnam with a population of 50 million, a Vietnam which has preserved its loyalty to proletarian internationalism, has thwarted the plans of the Macists who are pursuing the goal of "security" in Southeast Asia. This is why Peking, in seeking to weaken Vietnam and to bleed it white, rejected all of the Soviet Union's proposals for rendering assistance to Vietnam and created all kinds of obstacles to the transport of freight from the socialist countries across the territory of the PRC to Vietnam. At the same time, Peking repeatedly made it clear to the United States that they had no reason to fear China's opposition to U.S. aggression.

Today, the Chinese leadership is resorting to direct expansionist actions against Vietnam. Under the pretext of "concern" about the ethnic Chinese population in that country, which is allegedly being subjected to "discrimination" and "persecution," the Macists are interfering in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], intruding into its territory and resorting to threats and blackmail. The inflammatory role of the PRC in Cambodia's provocations against the SRV is also well known.

There is direct evidence of that very hegemonism which the Peking politicians are trying to ascribe to others: hegemonism in action, in practice. A battle-scarred country which has survived a 30-year war, a nation that has endured terrible suffering and privation has fallen prey to this hegemonism.

Peking's expansionist actions are being condemned by the world public. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently confirmed once again the inviolable solidarity of our party, of the Soviet state and all the Soviet people with the heroic Vietnamese people who are firmly defending the inviolability of their territory, their independence and their right to build socialism in their own country unhindered, without threats or outside pressure.

The Soviet Union will continue resolutely to support the efforts of fraternal Vietnam aimed at building a new society and improving the conditions of the people's life, at defending their inalienable sovereign rights, and at strengthening the international positions of the SRV--a reliable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

"We have been, are and will always be on the side of Vietnam," declared Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "Our common cause--the cause of lasting peace, the independence of the peoples and social progress--accords with the vital interests of billions of people on earth."

On Vietnam's national holiday, the Soviet servicemen and all Soviet people send warm greetings and best wishes to their Vietnamese brothers.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

M 1

RED ARMY'S 'SELFLESS AID' VITAL TO DPRK RECONSTRUCTION

LD121601Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Parafeyev, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society: "Years of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] My interlocutor could legitimately be included in the generation that has witnessed fundamental changes of historic significance in the life of the Korean people.

(Kim Yen-kho), an employee of the People's Committee of Hamhung on the east coast of the DPRK, has something to remember. As a young man he knew the tyranny and poverty under which his people lived during the colonial rule by Japanese imperialism. He was a delighted witness to the liberation of his motherland by the Soviet Army in August 1945. With a heart brimming with happiness, he marched in the celebratory columns of working people on the day of the proclamation of the DPRK--9 September 1948. With gun in hand (Kim Yen-kho) took part in the 1950-1953 war, when the imperialists and their Seoul puppets mounted aggression against the young republic, whose citizens had chosen the path of socialism. Like millions of his fellow-countrymen, having celebrated victory, he knew no respite in the hard years of restoring the country's national economy.

"Our people have two sacred dates," (Kim Yen-kho) said. "They are the day of liberation and the day of the formation of the republic. They are indissolubly linked in our consciousness. After all, if it had not been for the military feat of the Soviet Army, which defeated the Japanese militarists and brought us freedom, then our people's republic would probably not exist."

The years since the liberation and proclamation of the DPRK have been far from easy for the Korean working people. The colonialists left them a backward, monstrously deformed economy. There were virtually no national specialist cadres. The enterprises destroyed by the Japanese authorities during their retreat had to be restored, transportation and communications lines had to be established, and, finally, people had to be given work and the means to live.

"Everyone was full of enthusiasm," (Kim Yen-kho) recalls. "But they had only an obscure idea of where to start. 'Incidentally,' he smiled, 'do you know why one of the sections of our city is called (Chichandon)? You can translate it into Russian roughly as 'section of the general who helps.' As you can see, the name, which appeared among the city's inhabitants in 1945, is alive to this day."

At that time the Soviet civilian administration, whose activity has been preserved in the people's grateful memory, was located in one of the buildings of this section. Its duty was to help the organs of the people's power to get life going. Specialists of various types, who had served in the ranks of the Soviet Army, were sent to help the Korean working people. They provided technical and operational leadership of the restoration work. The Soviet command organized numerous courses to train the population in the necessary specialties. Several thousand people graduated from these courses. The Korean people highly assessed the tremendous aid of the Soviet liberator-army. This was noted by many specialists at the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly, which proclaimed the birth of the DPRK. The republic's working people spoke with profound gratitude of the Soviet Army's selfless international aid at farewell meetings to say goodbye to the soldiers of the fraternal country.

Our people's friendship and cooperation continue to determine the multifaceted relations between the USSR and the DPRK. In cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the DPRK has ended colonial backwardness, has healed the wounds inflicted by the aggression of the imperialists and their Seoul accomplices and is now an industrially developed socialist state. Suffice it to say that compared with the year of the republic's proclamation, industrial production in the DPRK has increased over 20 times and that now the DPRK produces as much industrial output in a few days as was produced in North Korea in the whole of 1944, the last year of Japanese colonial rule. These figures help you understand the labor feat of the Korean working people, but you can feel this merely by seeing with your own eyes what has been accomplished in this brief 30-year period.

I saw the (Kim Chak) metallurgical combine in 1953 immediately after the end of the war. The ground pitted with bomb-craters and the metal structures bent by the blasts could have had an oppressive effect on anyone had it not been for the people working here. Pulling down the obstacles and clearing sites for future blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces, they did not lose their optimism. In their short lunch break or in the evenings they liked to hear the Soviet specialists' tales of how the giants of the metallurgical industry were restored in our country after the Great Patriotic War. In their hard work the Korean friends made energetic use of Soviet experience.

Many years later, when I walked through the shops of the (Kim Chak) combine, it had experienced its third birth, so to speak. With Soviet assistance, it had been modernized and expanded. The work had already been successfully completed and the (Kim Chak) combine now produces half the steel and one-fourth of the pig iron manufactured in the DPRK.

The past 30 years have shown most convincingly the life-giving force of socialist internationalism and fraternal cooperation between our countries. With Soviet assistance, over 50 large-scale industrial enterprises and projects have been restored, modernized and constructed in the DPRK, forming the backbone of its economy.

The republic now produces complex machine tools and instruments, trucks and electric locomotives, fishing vessels and electrical equipment. Many types of finished industrial products are exported. Agriculture is developing successfully and the people's welfare is growing.

The DPRK's impressive achievements in the political, economic and social spheres of life, attained by its working people in alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are increasing its authority in the international arena with every passing year.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK, concluded in 1961, serves as a reliable basis for our relations.

The DPRK is living and developing under complex conditions. Fulfilling the will of its imperialist patrons, the South Korean dictatorial regime is aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. With the support and direct military aid of the United States, it is carrying out the militarization of the south of the Korean Peninsula, stoking military hysteria and rejecting the proposals and initiatives of the DPRK, aimed at the country's reunification.

The Soviet Union has always been and remains on the side of the just cause of the Korean people and invariably supports their struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south of the Korean Peninsula and for the country's peaceful reunification without any outside interference.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

On the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Korean people, with whom they are linked by close ties of friendship and cooperation, new successes in socialist building and voice firm confidence in the victory of their just cause.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES MACHINE BUILDING IN USSR

LD041253Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], a delegation of KWP party workers headed by Choe Chin-song, member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy chief of the KWP Central Committee First Economic Section, was in the Soviet Union from 18 through 27 August.

The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of CPSU party organizations in the sphere of truck and tractor machine building. It had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the Yaroslavl and Minsk gorkoms, and the party committees of a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research institutions in Moscow, Yaroslavl and Minsk.

The delegation was received by Ya. P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a friendly talk with them in which V. S. Frolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, and also Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part.

PLANS OF FUKUDA MIDEAST TOUR 'TALLY' WITH U.S. STRATEGY

LD052142Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 5, TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has left Tokyo today for a tour of Middle East countries. The ten-day tour will take him to Iran, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

The local press notes that the prime minister's tour pursues in the first place economic aims, ensuring oil supplies from Arab countries and strengthening the positions of Japanese big business in that region. Newspapers note at the same time that it is also evidence of Japan's starting a new line towards the Middle East. In 1973, after the outbreak of the oil crisis, Japan was forced to deviate somewhat from the policy of following into the footsteps of the United States in the Middle East and declare its support for the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine for fear of being cut-off from the main sources of liquid fuel and raw materials.

But now, capitalising on the split in the Arab world caused by the capitulatory stand of Egyptian President as-Sadat, Japan, according to the YOMIURI newspaper is ready to make an appropriate contribution together with other Western countries to a Middle East settlement. The practical meaning of this is revealed by the newspaper SANKEI SHUMBUN, writing that at the talks in Tehran and Riyadh, which are considered here to be the most important ones in the tour by the Japanese premier, Fukuda will propose joint aid to such countries of "moderate" orientation as Egypt. These plans of Fukuda, the newspaper notes, fully tally with the general U.S. strategy in the Middle East.

JAPAN VISIT BY PRC GENERAL SEEKS TO EXPLOIT NEW TIES

LD132240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1935 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 September--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The visit to Japan of a Chinese military delegation headed by deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA, Chang Tsai-chien, has ended. The Peking envoy used the meetings with military representatives of the neighboring country to foist Maoist theories on them, trying to convince them of the inevitability of a new world war, the necessity for militarization and a further increase in the arms race. Chang Tsai-chien's mission, which was openly provocative, in the words of the Western press, caused alarm in some Japanese circles.

It has become standard procedure for Peking's envoys traveling abroad to use their contacts to push the PRC's great-power, hegemonist plans. The present Chinese leaders see Japan as a potential partner in the implementation of these plans. They know that there are people in Japan who would object to military "cooperation" with China.

In February this year, the two countries signed an 8-year agreement providing for a considerable increase in trade between Japan and China. According to the press, the Japanese Government is planning to increase the amount of trade with Peking to \$40 billion by 1985.

This in itself, of course, is nothing unusual. At what expense this increase will be achieved is another matter. The ruling Chinese clique continues to use the expansion of economic ties with capitalist countries in the interests of militarizing the country (40 percent of the PRC budget is spent on military material).

As is evident from the mission of Chang Tsai-chien, Peking is unequivocally claiming to use the recently signed Sino-Japanese treaty in its far-reaching aims, to draw Japan into acts that are dangerous to the cause of peace.

JAPANESE TU LEADER URGES ACTION AGAINST MILITARIZATION

LD121346Y Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 12, TASS--Speaking today at the opening of a congress of the liaison council of independent trade unions of Japan, Toshifumi Tateyama, chairman of the council, sharply criticized the policy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Instead of taking effective steps to achieve an economic recovery after a prolonged recession and eliminate mass unemployment, which now exceeds a million, the ruling circles of Japan are increasing financial aid to monopolies, while stepping up their onslaught on the basic rights of working people in respect of employment, wages, working and living conditions. To rebuff such an anti-people policy of the authorities and big capital, it is necessary for all sections of the working class to take united actions, Toshifumi Tateyama said.

Japanese working people and the public are seriously concerned by the dangerous course taken by the ruling circles toward reviving militarism and further strengthening military alliance with the United States. This policy finds expression in the growth of arms spending, drafting of "war-time" laws and attempts to implant reactionary chauvinist ideas among youth. Toshifumi Tateyama urged all members of the trade union center to go into action together with other trade unions and progressive parties against the militarization of the country.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD011855Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At the Kremlin today, Tokichiro Homoto, the Japanese ambassador, presented his credentials to Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic officials of the embassy. After presenting credentials and an exchange of speeches, a talk took place between Kuznetsov and Tokichiro Homoto with the participation of Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Miryubin, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD080840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday, Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a delegation of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by the association's president, Professor Matsumae. The delegation is in the USSR at the invitation of the minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERIES SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN TOKYO

OW121921Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Soviet and Japanese scientists today opened a symposium in Tokyo on the reproduction of fishery resources in the Pacific. (Eighteen) scientists will discuss the scientific prospects of this century's task--increasing marine resources--and the technological ways and means to achieve it. The symposium is sponsored by Tokai University of Japan and is supported by the Soviet Ministry of Fish Industry and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

MONGOLIA'S MOLOMJAMTS IN MOLDAVIA ON VISIT

LD041331Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ATEM--Demchigiyn Molomjams, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and his wife arrived in Moldavia 17 August. The guests were met at Kishinev Airport by I.P. Kalin, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and other officials.

The same day Demchigiyn Molomjams was received by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. During the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, I.I. Bodyul spoke of the development of the republic's economy and the Moldavian people's social life and supplied information about the republic party organization's activity to mobilize the working people to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the plans of the 10th 5-Year plan, the tasks of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the guest's request I.I. Bodyul talked about the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the process of agricultural production concentration and specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration taking place in the republic.

The guests began their visit of the republic.

CUBAN NAVY POLITICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD130903Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Capt P. Ablamonov report "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Cuban Revolutionary Navy headed by Comdr Miguel Valle Miranda, deputy chief of the Revolutionary Navy Political Section, has arrived in Moscow. The delegation was received by Rear Adm N.V. Usenko, first deputy chief of the Navy Political Directorate. In friendly talks the Cuban political workers noted the strengthening friendship between the peoples, armed forces and navies of our countries, the commonality of our social systems and Marxist-Leninist ideology, and loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism, stressed the close cooperation between the navies, and thanked the Soviet sailors for their help in building Cuba's Revolutionary Navy.

The Cuban guests toured Moscow, saw the capital's sights and visited the central museum of the USSR Armed Forces.

The delegation of political workers of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy will visit Leningrad and acquaint itself with the experience of party political work on ships and in units.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT

LD122042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD *

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Aparicio Mendez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, a telegram, in which, on the occasion of the country's national festival--independence day--he sends congratulations and good wishes to the friendly Uruguayan people. In a reply telegram Aparicio Mendez, on behalf of the people and Government of Uruguay, expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GIVES FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS

LD052258Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rio De Janeiro, September 5 TASS--General J. Batista de Oliveira Figueiredo, presidential candidate from the ruling National Renovation Alliance of Brazil, gave an interview to foreign correspondents, stressing that if he comes to power Brazil will pursue a peaceable foreign policy and [words indistinct] with all countries. He stressed specifically that he intends to further develop mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The presidential candidate sharply condemned the policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries pursued by the United States under the pretext of defending human rights. Defence of human rights, he said, has nothing in common with such interference.

Turning to domestic political problems, the presidential candidate stressed his desire to reestablish democracy. At present the republic's president is elected by an electoral college which consists of members of the National Congress (deputies and senators) and (delegates) of the legislative assemblies of the states.

MEAN FOR INTENSIFIED FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN GEORGIA

LD131341Y Tbilisi LARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strengthening Socialist Law and Order"]

[Text] The working people of our republic are successfully implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. During the 10th 5-Year Plan thus far, high results have been achieved in the accelerated development of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the economy. With their conscientious, selfless labor all honest working people are helping to enhance the republic's prestige and to assert its good name.

Yet there are still many people among us who are hindering our progress, preaching norms of morality profoundly alien to socialist society and transgressing its laws. The private ownership mentality and consumer attitude toward life, firmly rooted in certain types of people, and the desire to enjoy the benefits afforded by society while giving it nothing in return frequently push them onto a criminal path. However, critical public opinion has not yet been created everywhere with regard to such people, and an atmosphere of universal condemnation and censure has not been achieved. The collectives of certain enterprises, construction sites, transport, kollehozes, individual party, soviet and Komsomol organs still display a complacent and conciliatory attitude to a certain extent toward idle youth who live for years dependent on their parents or on income of dubious origin.

In many rayons the work of law protection organs in preventing crime is unfortunately marked by serious shortcomings. The comprehensive measures of party, soviet, Komsomol and administrative organs to prevent infringements of the law are frequently not fulfilled, or else the measures that are implemented are of a formal nature. This has resulted in a complicated situation in the cities of Sukhumi and Batumi, in Tbilisi's Leninskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayons and in Zugdidskiy, Galtskiy, Mtskhetskiy and a number of other rayons in the republic. In individual regions the positions achieved with great effort in the struggle against dealers, bribe-takers, schemers and other criminal elements have begun to be yielded.

Individual party committees do not display proper exactingness toward the work of soviet organs that analyze superficially the state of affairs regarding infringements of the law in the ASSR, oblast, city or rayon. They do not monitor the work of or give effective assistance to permanent commissions for the affairs of minors, ispolkom administrative and supervisory commission, prevention councils, comrades' courts, support stations for the maintenance of law and order and people's voluntary militia detachments.

Working groups (commissions) for the prevention of crime and for an effective response to instances of infringements of the law figure only formally in many ministries and departments or have ceased functioning altogether.

Many Komsomol organizations are not waging the struggle against antisocial manifestations among minors with proper persistence and consistency. They not carry out purposeful work on minors' legal education and devote plainly inadequate attention to organizing the leisure of young people and improving their military-patriotic training.

Special mention should be made of shortcomings in the work of administrative organs resulting from poor supervision of their activities on the part of party committees.

Considerable omissions and violations in the activities of internal affairs organs, as well as court and prosecutor's office organs, in insuring inevitable punishment for crimes undermine their authority in the eyes of the broad public and spur antisocial elements to further acts. Purposeful, consistent, systematic work by administrative organs in the struggle against antisocial elements is frequently replaced by short-term campaigns and by the creation of merely an impression of more active work in that direction.

Scientific establishments, which should formulate practical measures for preventive work in this direction, are poorly tackling problems of preventing infringements of the law and crime.

In order to further strengthen discipline, socialist legality and law and order, party, soviet and administrative organs and public organizations should fully investigate organization of the struggle against criminal manifestations at local level. They must elaborate and implement comprehensive plans for measures to prevent special local features of crime. The initiative of the working people of the city of Gori and Bogdanovskiy Rayon, who have decided to proclaim 1979 a shock year in the struggle against antisocial manifestations and to greet the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress with high achievements in the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order, merits broad support.

"The higher our society rises in its development, the more intolerable become the deviations from the socialist norms of morality that are still encountered. People bent on accumulating money, ownership trends, hooliganism, red tape and indifference toward people contradict the very essence of our system. In the struggle against such phenomena it is essential to fully utilize the opinion of the labor collective, the critical word of the press, methods of persuasion and the force of law--all the means at our disposal."

These words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, must have the force of a program in the daily struggle to strengthen discipline and socialist law and order. This struggle is a matter of honor, duty and prestige for every party organization, every communist and every honest citizen of our republic to wage.

GEORGIAN PRISONS FAILING TO EDUCATE, REHABILITATE CONVICTS

LD131347Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Concern for Man's Education Above All"]

[Text] A conference held in the Georgian CP Central Committee has discussed the question of improving work on the reeducation of law violators in the corrective labor institutions of the Georgian MVD.

Taking part in the conference were gorkom and raykom secretaries, leading workers of administrative organs and a number of other ministries and departments of the republic, and officials of the USSR MVD and prosecutor's office.

G.I. Uvetadze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, delivered a report.

G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summed up the results of the conference's work.

The conference noted that there has recently been some improvement in the organization of political education work and more attention is being paid to questions of the use of manpower [trudovye ispolzovaniye] and to improving the standard of the general educational, vocational and technical training of convicts.

At the same time the conference noted that there are still shortcomings in connection with the reeducation of convicts in corrective labor institutions. In a number of corrective labor institutions this reeducation work has little influence on the consolidation of discipline and on the convicts' training for an honest working life. The corrective measures, which should be based on labor education and above all on individual education, does not accord with present-day requirements. Frequently people who have served their sentence commit fresh law violations.

A number of corrective labor institutions has failed to improve the organizational quality of the training and education process of evening and correspondence schools, to raise the pass rate and attendance rate for classes, or to develop the material and technical base of vocational and technical education.

Mass cultural and physical culture work requires improvement.

The Georgian Ministry of Justice, the conference noted, must improve the standard of organization of legal propaganda among people who have served their sentences.

The watch commissions of the Soviet ispolkoms are exercising little control over the organization of educational work in the republic's corrective labor institutions and over the conditions for employment of released prisoners. The collectives of patron enterprises are not being enlisted actively enough to work in reeducating law violators.

The conference stressed the need for a comprehensive improvement of the effectiveness of political education work in the corrective labor institutions. This work must be combined with strict observance of Soviet corrective labor legislation in which the humanism of the Soviet socialist state is graphically manifested.

KOMMUNIST HAILS WORLD MARXIST REVIEW ON ANNIVERSARY

MI112368Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"The contemporary world through the eyes of communists--thus can one succinctly describe the contents of the almost 5,000 articles, reviews, reports, debates and other materials published in the pages of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] in the past two decades," says an editorial in KOMMUNIST, devoted to this anniversary. However, this is far from just a chronicle of the times, written by passive chroniclers, the article points out. On the contrary, the parties cooperating to produce the journal express in its pages the views and opinions, interests and desires, strategic ideas and plans of the builders of socialism and communism, the revolutionary working class, those who struggle for national independence, for democracy, for the liberation of all mankind from the imperialist yoke and capitalist exploitation.

The enemies of real socialism, the article says, frequently assert that the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries are guided in their policies by "schemes detached from life," that they try to force social development into "unified molds." The materials published in WORLD MARXIST REVIEW convincingly refute these fabrications. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the processes of the building of socialism, the Journal reveals the dialectical relationship and interaction of the international-general and the national-specific in the struggle to implement the ideals of socialism and communism.

"A constant theme of the journal is the international significance of the successes of socialism. The journal sheds light on these successes in many ways, thus revealing a number of basic trends. One of them is an analysis of the development of socialist internationalism, the growing political, economic and ideological cooperation of the fraternal states and peoples. Another trend can be seen in the articles showing the leading role of socialism in the contemporary world revolutionary process, the objective significance of its achievements for the international working class, for all liberation, anti-imperialist, democratic forces in the world. Yet another trend is found in the articles and other materials showing the effect of socialism, unprecedented enhanced in recent decades, on world development as a whole.

KOMMUNIST notes that the pages of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW are widely used to inform the world public more fully about the key issues upon which the further improvement of international life depends. "It is therefore natural that more and more extensive and detailed coverage is given to questions of strengthening the anti-imperialist solidarity of peace-loving forces, to the struggle to augment political detente by military detente for active and practical steps toward universal disarmament, for resolutely stopping militaristic tendencies to create ever more new deadly weapons, including particularly dangerous ones such as the neutron bomb."

The years of the journal's existence have been years of growth for the ranks and political influence of the international communist movement. The materials of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW convincingly demonstrate that in our day and age, this movement has reached a degree of influence on the social life of the world unprecedented in history by any political or ideological movement. The international scientific conferences, symposiums and seminars, scientific research groups and other forms of exchange of opinions held by the journal at the initiative and with the active cooperation of its publishers have become real laboratories of collective research into urgent contemporary problems.

"The 20 years since the publication of the first edition of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW have shown that the initiative of the journal's founders was correct and useful for the whole communist movement and for all world revolutionary forces," KOMMUNIST concludes.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PLENUM ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD131900Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] A plenum of the Moscow Gorkom today discussed tasks of the Moscow party organization in the spheres of capital construction and securing the fulfillment of plans and pledges for the 10th 5-Year Plan. Over R7 billion of capital investment, allocated for Moscow's development, have been used since the start of the current 5-year plan. This is 21 percent more than for the same period in the last 5-year plan. Speakers at the plenum noted that construction workers' contribution to the overall achievements of Muscovites could be greater.

Reasons for deficiencies in planning and design were analyzed, and measures to remove them were outlined. Great attention was devoted to the building of Olympic p...

"A speech was made at the plenum by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom."

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS ALTAYSKIY KRAY, SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE

LD131839Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSPSR Council of Ministers, was in Altayskiy Kray 11-13 September. He visited new construction sites in the kray center, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and bread grain production enterprises, and acquainted himself with progress in harvest work and grain sales to the state. Comrade Solomentsev talked with bread grain growers and specialists, party workers, kolkhoz, sovkhos and bread grain production enterprise managers. A conference of party, soviet and economic activists of the kray was held at the kraykom, at which Comrade Solomentsev made a speech.

OBITUARY FOR JEWISH UKRAINIAN WRITER RYBAK

AU130940Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 12 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Natan Rybak, prominent [Jewish] Ukrainian Soviet writer, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Peace Defense Committee and bearer of a USSR state prize, died in an automobile accident on 11 September 1978, at the age of 65.

An obituary note signed by Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders, public figures and men of letters states in particular: Books by Natan Rybak enjoy great popularity among readers. They are remarkable for their topicality, ideological profundity and party passion. The consolidation of a new life, patriotism shown by the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War, age-old fraternal friendship between the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples and international unity among peoples in the struggle for peace have been notable in the writer's works. The party and the government have highly assessed Natan Rybak's creative and public activity. The bright image of the prominent writer and communist will remain in our hearts forever.

UZBEK SUPREME COURT MEMBER RELIEVED OF DUTIES

LD131403Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] The Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Ubaydulla Kurbanovich Mingbayev from his duties as member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court in connection with his transfer to other work.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN ESTONIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

LD121449Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] Narva, 1 September, ETA--A Narva Gorkom plenum was held today. It examined the tasks of the primary party organizations in insuring the ideological foundation for the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan for 1978 and the 10th 5-Year Plan. V. Markelova, gorkom secretary, delivered the report.

The plenum also examined an organizational question. The plenum released A. Zamakhin from his duties as first secretary and bureau member of the gorkom in connection with his transfer to work in the Estonian CP Central Committee apparatus. E. Cherevashko was elected first secretary and bureau member of the gorkom.

LIPETSK OBKOM EXAMINES REPORT AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD121445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Report by I. Ostankov, staffer on LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA: "Reports and Elections"]

[Text] Lipetsk, 6 September--An obkom plenum held here has discussed the course of the reports and elections in party organizations. Obkom First Secretary G.P. Pavlov, who delivered the report, and those who spoke in the debate noted that the report and election meetings were held in an organized and active fashion in most of the grassroots party links. Thus the party group meetings were attended by 98 percent of their members and 11,000 communists, or 50 percent of these attending, participated in the discussion of the party group organizers' reports.

The communists' meetings are examining in an exacting and businesslike way the questions of party leadership of economic and cultural development and of people's education.

The plenum participants also mentioned shortcomings in the report and election campaign. The resolution adopted notes that communists must focus their attention on the unsolved tasks during the survey of their collective work. In particular, rural communists must analyze profoundly and comprehensively the reasons for the small increase in farming and livestock raising output for which the oblast was criticized at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

KIRGIZ PARTY LEADERS AT OSHSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ELECTIONS

LD121447Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] KIRTAG--A plenum of the Oshskiy Obkom took place on 1 September.

In connection with S.I. Ibraimov's election to the post of Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the plenum released him from his duties as first secretary and member of the bureau of Oshskiy Obkom.

The plenum elected T.Kh. Koshoyev, formerly chairman of Oshskiy Oblispolkom, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom.

The plenum was briefed by V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the obkom, on the progress of report and election meetings in the oblast's party organizations.

T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium, and K.Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

DEEP DRILLING PROJECT TO BEGIN IN OMSKAYA OBLAST, SIBERIA

LD131349Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[A. Petrov report: "Into the Earth's Crust in Search of Secrets"]

[Excerpts] Omsk--A complex has been created in Omskaya Oblast to drill the first 5,000 meter-deep well in West Siberia.

The Omsk geological expedition has constructed a unique borehole. Its derrick stands in the northern part of the oblast's Kormilovskiy Rayon.

The site was chosen carefully. After many analyses and calculations the geophysicists decided on the Omsk depression--a unique hollow in the West Siberian platform where, according to suppositions, interesting discoveries might be made. It was above the center of the depression that they found this big clearing between a yellowing birch forest and a mown grain field.

"The results of the drilling could be very unexpected," said candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences V.S. Bazhenov, expedition chief. "But we are interested, above all, in what the deep-seated bedrock conceals within itself. In 2 years we will reach it, pass through it and study it in detail. Scientists actually know that these rocks have fissures many kilometers long, leading toward soft deposits. Therefore it may be assumed that oil and gas collect in these fissures in large quantities."

ENGINEER SUGGESTS MEANS TO IMPROVE SUPPLY SITUATION

LD131317Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Engineer V. Paxderin article: "Where Is the Start of the Chain?"]

[Text] Perm--Being a worker in the supply system, I have asked myself more than once how to insure that every enterprise fulfills all its orders exactly on time. I have also thought about the main causes of broken contract commitments and of those difficulties in material and technical supply that many plants and associations experience from year to year. In connection with the publication in PRAVDA of materials under the heading "All Orders--On Time!" I would like to share a few thoughts.

Practice shows that some raw materials, materials and components are still produced on a limited scale and are in short supply. In order to obtain funds for products of this kind, plants must "agitate" and send representatives to the capital. Now put yourself in the place of a ministry or Gosplan worker, besieged by dozens, if not hundreds, of local envoys demanding, asking, begging him to allot this or that scarce kind of plastic, particularly high quality rolled steel, and so forth. Sooner or later this worker will "give in." He promises to satisfy all or most of the demands. As a result, the plant manufacturing the scarce plastics or high quality rolled steel receives "from above" a clearly exaggerated, unrealistic plan. If you total all the orders for the product, it turns out that it is necessary to produce much more of it than production capacities permit.

But, of course, the local messengers do not know about this. They are satisfied: Well, they have obtained all they wanted.

Alas, miracles do not happen. Production capacities are very difficult to exceed, at least without the risk of lowering the quality of products or permitting damage to units. [paragraph continues]

It soon becomes clear that the supply plants cannot fully satisfy all the consumers' orders. Some of the contract commitments remain unfulfilled, and this inevitably has lamentable consequences. The necessary metal is not supplied in time as a loom cannot be manufactured from it. The cloth that should be made on that loom cannot be produced, a coat cannot be made from the cloth.... And now not just one enterprise, but several dozen--a whole chain--are failing to supply one another and are destroying the work rhythm of the next collective along the line.

The conclusion follows directly from this: In order to fulfill all orders on time, it is necessary to sharply improve the level of plan discipline and intensify responsibility for giving enterprises unrealistic targets. How is this to be achieved? It would be expedient, in my opinion, to concentrate the elaboration of the production plan and the assignment of orders under it in one administrative organ--the sector ministry. This eliminates situations where the target established is not fully supplied with raw material resources. A good confirmation of the expedient and reasonable nature of such an approach is provided by the organization of so-called internal ministry supplies.

However, this is only one aspect of the question. Responsibility for failures to deliver supplies and for poor contract discipline has clearly been minimized. I will cite an example. In my home city of Perm there is a V.I. Lenin machine building plant, which manufactures castings and forgings for many enterprises in the Urals. For several years now this plant has been systematically disrupting the plan for delivery of supplies to regular consumers. Last year, 23 consumers failed to receive 23,000 tons of forgings from it. And? Nobody was ever reprimanded.

It seems that in order to implement the slogan "All Orders--on Time!" workers in administrative and supply organs must bear their share of the responsibility, rather than assigning it all to the plants and associations. To this end it would be appropriate to extend the rights of USSR Gosplan territorial directorates and grant them the ability to use more effective measures to control the fulfillment of orders and to exert an influence on violators of state discipline. In practice it often happens that the consumer is literally in the supplier's power. Yet fines for violating delivery schedules either fail to achieve their aim (for instance, because of the insignificant amount of the fine in the case of an inexpensive product), or consumers, afraid of damaging relations with the supplier, do not apply them at all. Moreover, the supplier always has the opportunity to "take revenge" on awkward clients: by taking the products ordered for a particular quarter and delivering them on the very last day or finding some "objective" reason for not fulfilling the order on time at all. Effective control by Gosplan organs would undoubtedly play a positive role here.

The slogan "All Orders--on Time!" is not just a fashionable motto, but a program for improving the management of economic work over a relatively long period, or at least until the appropriate order is imposed on material and technical supply.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS KEMEROVO COAL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

LD132135Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] In Kemerovo today there was a conference of the aktiv of workers in the Kuzbass coal industry. Its participants discussed the work of mines and pits in the basin. Taking part in the work of the conference was Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

CSA: GRAIN, LEGUMINOUS CROPS CUT ON 80 PERCENT OF SOWN AREA

ID132225X Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Grain harvesting is nearing an end in the country. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, grain and leguminous crops excluding corn have been cut on almost 105 million hectares. This is more than 80 percent of the sown area. A total of 88 percent of the cut grain has been threshed.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 13 September reports: "The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 11 September grain and leguminous crops, excluding corn, had been cut at sovkhozes and kolkhozes on 104.5 million hectares, or 83 percent of the plan."]

The harvesting is especially rapid in Kazakhstan where grain has been cut on over 90 percent of the sown area, considerably more than by this time last year. Threshing of swaths is proceeding at a rapid rate. Weather is favorable for harvesting in Siberia. In the European part of the country grain harvesting is being delayed by rain. In the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and other union republics corn harvesting has begun. Harvesting has begun in all beet growing regions. The highest yield--285 quintals of root per hectare--is being obtained by Moldavian machine operators. In Kirgizia and the Ukraine the sugar beet yield is thus far lower than at this time last year but the growth of roots continues and their weight will be higher. Throughout the country as a whole, the sugar beet yield is now higher than last year. In all union republics mass harvesting of potatoes and vegetables is beginning. Taking care of the harvest in the 4th year of the 5-year plan, the agricultural workers of the country have sown 18 million hectares to winter crops; this is 44 percent of the plan. Plowing of autumn plowland is proceeding more rapidly than last year for spring sowing in the Ukraine. In the other union republics this work is lagging. Throughout the country as a whole autumn plowland has been raised on about 25 million hectares, or 20 percent of the plan.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 13 SEP

ID140214 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 13 September reports that farmers in Kazakhstan began grain threshing on the 20 millionth hectare. At the same time the radio notes that Altayskiy Kray farmers have dispatched their 1st million tons of grain to elevators, 2/3 of which is wheat.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that Novosibirskaya Oblast farmers have completed grain threshing on 1 million hectares, or 50 percent of the area sown to spring crops.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that grain and pulse crops have been reaped on more than 60 million hectares in the RSFSR, which is about 80 percent of the plan, and the radio notes that 86 percent of the grain that has been reaped has also been threshed.

At 1600 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Uralskaya Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain procurement, as farmers have delivered 1.95 million tons of wheat barley, rye and millet to the state.

At the same time the radio reports that harvesting has reached the decisive stage in Kazakhstan, where farmers have reaped 23 of the 25 million hectares sown to grain crops.

BELORUSSIAN SHORTCOMINGS IN WINTER CROP SOWING HIT

LD131227Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Gather the Harvest More Quickly, Sow Winter Crops in Time!"]

[Excerpts] The republic's crop growers have embarked on the sowing of winter crops. To sow rye and wheat at the right time and to a high agrotechnical standard is to lay a firm foundation for a good harvest next year.

Of course, fall sowing is associated with certain difficulties, particularly this year. The late ripening of crops delayed the time when fields were freed from preceding crops. Additional difficulties in supplying kolkhozes and sovkhoses with sowing stock and preparing it for sowing were created. All this is true. But the time for sowing cannot be put back; it is fixed. This requires every kolkhoz and sovkhov to direct every effort to avoid late sowing and to conduct it in an organized way, adhering strictly to the recommendations of science and leading practice.

Many examples of genuine concern for the winter fields could be cited.

But it is not only a question of leading farms. The main task is to achieve a significant increase in yield on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to bring backward and average farms up to the level of the leaders. That is why party, soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders and specialists are now called upon to adopt every measure to insure that the best time for sowing is not allowed to slip by and that every field is sown in the best way.

Particular attention must be devoted to improving the cultivation of winter rye. This was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum as well as the 12th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum. In recent years a certain amount of work has taken place in our republic to increase production of rye grain. The sown areas have been extended and yields increased. Nonetheless, growth has by no means been achieved on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. A great variation in the yield of this crop can still be observed. Whereas 414 kolkhozes and sovkhoses gathered 30-40 quintals of rye per hectare last year, on 209 farms the figure was less than 14 quintals.

Farm leaders try not infrequently, under various pretexts, to reduce the areas sown with winter rye. This is, of course, erroneous and shortsighted. "We must," P.M. Masherov said at the 12th Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum, "stop such attempts and increase rye production by increasing its yield and at the same time extending the sown areas, especially on light soils in the republic's southern and central zones."

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the Belorussian Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution "on additional measures to increase the production and procurement of grain from winter crops and buckwheat." It provides for the expansion of areas sown with winter rye for grain to be harvested in 1979 to 1.05 million hectares and to 1.1 million hectares for harvesting in 1980. The main items necessary to insure a significant increase in the yield of this important grain crop have been determined, as have measures to insure the timely and high-quality implementation of fall sowing.

However, as local figures and reports show, farmers are not prepared for sowing in the necessary way everywhere. Although the sowing time has already arrived, on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes very little organic fertilizer has yet been applied into the soil and there is a shortage of top quality seed.

Serious omissions are being permitted in several rayons in Minskaya Oblast. Work on spreading organic fertilizers is particularly badly organized. The target has been less than 35 percent fulfilled. The preparation of sowing stock has not been completed everywhere. Only 82 percent of the planned quantity of top quality seed with 90 percent germinative energy has been obtained.

Recently the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture Collegium heard a report by V.A. Glod, chief of the Borisovskiy Rayispolkom Main Agriculture Administration, on the progress of preparations for sowing winter crops on the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Major shortcomings were revealed in soil and seed preparation, machinery repair and the spreading of fertilizers. The ministry collegium called directorate Chief V.A. Glod strictly to account for low exactingness toward kolkhoz and sovkhoz personnel and lack of the necessary control over the progress of preparations for the fall sowing. The ministry made it incumbent upon him to adopt speedy measures to eliminate the shortcomings that were revealed and to insure that sowing takes place at a high qualitative level.

That was more than 10 days ago. But the shortcomings have not been completely eliminated. The preparation of soil is not finished. The target for spreading organic fertilizers was only 20 percent fulfilled on 4 September. There is a shortage of top quality seed. Thus the effectiveness of the decision adopted by the Belorussian Ministry of Agriculture Collegium turned out to be very low.

Literally every day, every hour is precious now. It is necessary to adopt every measure to speedily complete the transportation and spreading of fertilizers and the preparation of soil and seed everywhere, and to increase the rate of sowing in every way. All machinery must operate at full capacity. It is important to create all conditions necessary for high labor productivity of machine operators and to make wide use of material and moral incentives to achieve the maximum work by every tractor and vehicle. Exemplary sowing of winter crops is the priority task of the day.

RASHIDOV AT KARSHI MEETING ON COTTON HARVEST CAMPAIGN

LD131401Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 5 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "For 550,000 Tons of Kashkadarinskaya Oblast Cotton"]

[Excerpts] Karshi, 4 September--A meeting of the party and economic aktiv here has discussed the tasks of the Kashkadarinskaya Oblast party organization in conducting the cotton harvesting campaign successfully and fulfilling the socialist pledges for the 3d year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

VENERA-12 LAUNCHED TO EXPLORE VENUS, OUTER SPACE

LD140741Y Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS--In accordance with the programme of exploration of outer space and planets of the solar system, the automatic interplanetary station Venera-12 (Venus-12) has been launched in the Soviet Union on September 14, 1978. In its design and purpose it is similar to the Venera-11 station, whose launching was done on September 9, 1978.

The parameters of the stations trajectories are close to the calculated ones. The onboard systems and equipment are functioning normally.

The flight of the Venera-11 and Venera-12 will make it possible to obtain fuller data about Venus and the physical processes in outer space. The automatic station Venera-12, like Venera-11, is to reach the vicinity of the planet in December 1978.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE EARTH PHOTOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL EXERCISES

LD131120Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 13, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The thirteenth week of work in orbit by Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is drawing to an end.

The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 research complex continues photographing the earth's surface and the world ocean in the interests of science and the national economy. Thus, the cosmonauts took pictures of individual districts of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Siberia, Trans-Baykal region, the Far East, the European part of the Soviet Union and the Caspian Sea.

The crew members also do physical exercises on the велоergometer and on the running track and carry out operations under their biological experiment programme.

According to telemetered information and crew reports the on-board systems of the Salyut-6 and the Soyuz-31 are functioning normally. Temperature inside the premises of the complex is 22 degrees centigrade and pressure 790 millimetres of mercury column. The cosmonauts feel well. Their research and experiment programme is being carried out successfully.

TV RELAY STATION COMMISSIONED ON AZERBAIJAN MOUNTAINS

LD131259Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 78 p 6 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent L. Tairov report: "Television in the Skies"]

[Text] Kubatly (Azerbaijan SSR), 6 September--Another relay station--the highest in the Lesser Caucasus--has been commissioned near this rayon center.

It rises 1,000 meters above sea level. Now the inhabitants of the surrounding areas--even those who live alongside the clouds--will be able to watch television programs.

TANK TROOPS DAY CEREMONIAL MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD131339Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent's report: "Ceremony in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the working people and public of Moscow and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to Tank Troops Day was held on 8 September in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, Army Gen V.F. Tolubko and Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; V.I. Drugov, deputy section chief of the CPSU Central Committee; Vice Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen S.P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Col Gen Yu. M. Potapov, chief of Tank Troops; and prominent military leaders and tank troops veterans.

The ceremony was opened by V.P. Trushin, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. To tumultuous applause, those present elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Hero of Socialist Labor M.S. Paramonov, worker at the A.A. Zhdanov first model printing works, addressed the tank troops with warm words of greetings on behalf of the working people of Moscow. The warm congratulations of Komsomol members and young people were conveyed by D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. The glorious deeds of the constructors of tanks were described by A.P. Dodor, worker at a defense industry plant.

The meeting was addressed by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces. He stressed that the history of the tank troops formation and development is inextricably connected with the name of V.I. Lenin and the activity of the CPSU. He spoke of the combat maturity of the tank troops and the courage, stanchness and mass heroism they displayed on the battlefields of the last war. The tank troops are greeting their traditional holiday with new successes in fulfilling the tasks set for the USSR Armed Forces by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

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